

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—It is a suggestion.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪಾರೆ.—ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಒಂದು ಸಲಕೆ ಇದೆ....

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am not permitting too many suggestions.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪಾರೆ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರಿರಿದವರು ಸಮಾಗ್ರವಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡದೆ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ ರೂಪ ನಮಗೆ ತೋಂದರೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅಗ S. S. L. C. ಪರಿಶ್ರೇಷ್ಟಿ...

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member knows the rules. I winked and permit that this discussion.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪಾರೆ.—ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ S. S. L. C. ಪರಿಶ್ರೇಷ್ಟ ಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ದರಿಂದ ಕಲಪು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹುದ್ದಾಗಿರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲ ಏರಿಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವಾರೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವ S. S. L. C. ಪರಿಶ್ರೇಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿ, ಮುಂದ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶ್ರೇಷ್ಟ ನಡನ್ನು ವಹಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು...

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪಾರೆ.—ಬಹಳಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ ಅವರ ಹೇಳೆ ಅಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ವಿಷಯ ಡೆಸ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಟಿಷನ್ ರೀಲ್ಯೂಲ್ ಕಾಲಿತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಕೇರ್ಕಿ ಪ್ರಾಲ್ಯ. ಹಂಡಿ ನಡದಿರಿಕ್ಕು ಪರಿಶ್ರೇಷ್ಟಗಳ್ಯಾ ಇದ್ದೀ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶ್ರೇಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಂದು ಶ್ರೀರಾಮ ನಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Motion re: SHARING OF KRISHNA AND GODAVARI WATERS.

(Debate continued.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before the debate proceeds, I want to make an assessment of the number of members that are participating and what time would be required for reply.

Sri S. NIJALINAGAPPA (Chief Minister).—About an hour at the utmost.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Today we have got a little time. This is an important matter and I do not want to fix any time-limit. I would think of having more time, if necessary by allowing some more time tomorrow, rather than fix a time limit.

Sri SIVAPPA.—We can continue the debate tomorrow in view of the matter being important.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಹೊದಲನೆಯು ದಿನವೇ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಡಕಾಡ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿ ಎಂದು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I wish I had had the Hon'ble members wisdom then.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—In view of the good number of Members who have to take part in this vital debate I suggest that no time-limit be placed so that Members would have full scope to express themselves.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have to draw a line somewhere.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Our Members are not talking very long.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I do not think it is necessary to allot one more day for this. We have got a lot of work to do. We have certain Bills. What I find from the speeches made yesterday is that points of dispute are very few and I am glad that the Members are

stressing them. I am glad to note that. In view of that I do not think there is any necessity to prolong the discussion beyond today. I appeal to the Members to finish the discussions today.

Mr. SPEAKER.—During the tea-break, I will try to co-ordinate the number of speakers. The leaders can select and tell me the names of members.

Sri G. V. GOWDA (Palya).—Sir, yesterday, I was submitting that the so-called allocation of waters is not only inequitable, but is ill-conceived and not made with a *bona fide* intention. I should go to the extent of saying that we have been betrayed and the State of Mysore has been let down terribly. Two important principles have been completely ignored by the Centre while taking a decision. The first principle, which has been universally accepted, is the right of riparian position. It is a simple formula that when water is flowing in our land, we are entitled to make use of the water in the manner that we consider feasible. That is the accepted formula everywhere in the world, and that formula does not appear to have been entertained by the so-called allocation. The Central water and Power Commission also have professed to practice the principle of exploiting the maximum utilisation in each particular river basin. This has been definitely laid down in Section 4 of River Valley Dispute Act of 1956.

If we were to agree to the so-called allocation now made, it runs counter to the very principle that has been kept by not only the Government of India, but also by the Central Water and Power Commission. In that background is it justifiable or is it in any way stand to reason to imagine even that such a distribution has been good? It is said that this is an interim arrangement for about 15 years. It is stated that this proposed allocation must subsist for 15 long years. Could that word 'interim' be used? In using that word, the sanctity that could be understood, is lost. After 15 years it is said, that the surplus water could be redistributed. This is the statement that has been made. We have got study and scrutinise whether any surplus water would be available after 15 years. If it is now thought that by the completion of the first stage of Nagarjunasagar, Andhra would have utilised 781 T.m. cft., they are left with 19 T.m.cft., out of 800 T.m.cft. Allotted to them. By completing the second stage they would have utilised all the surplus water that is available in Krishna, which means beyond 1975 not even a drop would be available for being distributed to any State. Such being the case, there is no sense in telling that surplus water that is available could be distributed during 1976 among the States. If we look at one of the recommendations of the Gulhati Commission, it contradicts the very idea of the Central Irrigation and Power Minister when he says that there would be surplus water available beyond 1971. In the report of the Krishna-Godavari Commission it is stated as follows:—

"A large part of the regulated flow available in the river Godavari from the power projects referred to above, which would amount

(SRI G. V. GOWDA)

to much more than 10 M.A.F. would be surplus to the requirements of projects on the Godavari and can be diverted to the Krishna basin, to the extent these supplies can be utilised in that basin by the following to link canals :

(a) A link canal from the Godavari at Polavaram to Vijayawada at a cost of about Rs. 40 crores. This can transfer usefully about 211 T.M.C. (4.8 M.A.F.) of water to the Krishna.

(b) A link canal from the Godavari near Albaka or Singaradli to Pulichintala on the Krishna at a cost of about Rs. 40 crores. This link canal can transfer usefully about 95 T.M.C. (2.2 M.A.F.) of water to the Krishna ”

On the whole, water to the extent of 306 T.m.cft. which is found surplus by the Gulhati Commission, could be diverted to Krishna. When the recommendation is there, I fail to understand the basis on which the Union Irrigation and Power Minister were to say that Andhra Government should have 800 T.m.cft. My submission is, when Gulhati Commission has told them that there is no possibility of utilisation of the surplus water in Godavari valley, the Andhra should have been reasonably allocated only with 500 T.M.Cft., as per the recommendation of the Gulhati Commission. The Central Irrigation Ministry has definitely ignored this recommendation, and on the face of this recommendation, the so-called decision given by the Government of India, is, I should say, retrograde in character and not *bona fide*. If we were to agree to the co-called allocation of water now, as Sri Annarao pointed out yesterday, the present position might not be worse but not at all better than what was obtaining in 1951. Now, the water that has been utilised by the Government of Mysore amounts to 372 T.M.Cf., and the balance would be 228 T.M.Cft. As it is pointed out time and again, the evaporation is 25 T.m.cft., the industrial demand is 25 T.m.cft., and for drinking water we have to give 5 T.m.cft. as conceded by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. All these things would take 55 T.m.cft., leaving a balance of only 173 T.m.cft. of water. With 173 T.m.cft., we can only complete the first stage of Upper-Krishna. We require more water to carry on the other stages, and it has not been given to us. It was originally contemplated to bring 70 lakhs of acres under irrigation in Krishna basin by utilising the water that is due legitimately to us. By agreeing to the present allocation, we would be in a position to bring into irrigation only 29 lakhs of acres as against 70 lakhs of acres contemplated earlier. That means, the total irrigable area in Krishna basin is 233.4 lakhs, out of which, we contemplated by utilising our legitimate share of water, to bring about 70 lakhs of acres under irrigation. Now, by exploiting the allocation of water, we could bring only 29 lakhs of acres under irrigation, which means that out of 30 per cent that has been brought under irrigation, we would not be in a position to move more

than 50 per cent so far as irrigation in Mysore State is concerned. Therefore, from this point, it is not fair on our part to say that this is a fair distribution of shares. So, no useful purpose will be served by pursuing the very same policy by the Government of Mysore that is now doing by making a request and by making an appeal. The only way open to us is to press our demand for the constitution of the Tribunal, which alone can secure justice to the State of Mysore. All the principles have not been taken into consideration while making this so-called allocation.

Therefore, I am submitting that under the Inter-State River Disputes Act, the Government of India is bound to constitute a tribunal when the concerned riparian States have not expressed their willingness to negotiate themselves or agreed to a decision that is given. It is known that none of the States appears to agree to this decision. What I wish our Government to do at this juncture is to express in clear, unequivocal terms that the so called allocation now made is not acceptable to us and that we are rejecting it *in toto*. That is the only course now open to us and it is to be done before long. If we pursue the policy of making a request or leaving our appeals to the Government of India, I am afraid a time will come when we will be told that we have lost our right, that we are slow in making our claims. The Chief Minister said that in one way it is binding. I do not know on what basis he says that.

Mr. SPEAKER—To the extent he says that the Agreement is void.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—We have got to brush aside the agreement. So far as this finding of the Government of India is concerned, it is in no way better than what the Agreement of 1951 stands for. Therefore, I am suggesting that we should make an unequivocal declaration that we are rejecting the so called proposed allocation *in toto*.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Why does the member use the word ‘reject’?

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Because we say that it is not acceptable, because we are rejecting it and because fair distribution is not made. Let us not hesitate in these matters. We should not feel that we are kept in embarrassment by the Government of India. It is a claim which we believe, is legitimately due to us. It is not as if our claims are frivolous, as if our claims are made without *bona fides*. The only course open for us is to press for the constitution of a River Board and secure through it justice for fair distribution of water allocated. If, for any reason, the Government of India drags on without constituting a tribunal or if they do not say anything in this regard, the only course is to move the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus or in an appropriate writ praying for a direction to the Government of India to constitute a Tribunal and thereby secure a finding in this matter. Even the Government of Mysore had not put forth the case fairly well in the earlier years. I would refer to a letter addressed by the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, P.W.D., dated 24th June 1959. There they have claimed only 693.6 T.m.cft. I do not know on what basis they have arrived at that decision. I presume that they had demanded only the quantity of water required for the schemes that have already been taken up and intended to be taken up during those Plans, they never contemplated the future

(Sri G. V. Gowda)

Plans. In that way, that could be explained away. I want an explanation to be given to the Government of India. This is only a demand made for the purpose of utilising the waters for the schemes in progress and therefore, I am saying that this ought not to have been correct. I do not know why no explanation is forthcoming. Because in later years we are claiming 1050 T.M.cft. If we see this letter, anybody is likely to be mislead. As per that letter, Andhra should get 50 per cent, Mysore 39 per cent and Maharashtra 11 per cent. Therefore, I am saying that we have been let down very bad in this matter. If on the basis of the so called interim arrangement, things were to follow, what would be the result? We would not be able to complete even the Upper Krishna Project because it requires 226 T.M.cft. of water. We will be left with only 173 T.M.cft. It would be desirable if I would suggest an amendment to the motion moved by the Chief Minister, because it only seeks to take notice of what has been stated by the Central Ministry in the Lok Sabha. I wish to amend it by saying that we not only take notice of the statement made, but also we totally reject the proposed allocation. That should have been the tenor of the motion. If the Speaker would kindly permit me, I would be sending that amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Enough has gone into record. I am not permitting any amendment.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—The Government of Mysore should not hesitate in fighting for the just cause and I hope that every possible effort will be made to see that justice is secured to us.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA (Harihar).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the statement of the Union Minister as well as the report of the Gulhati Commission is before us for discussion.

Sir, I have carefully gone through this report of the Gulhati Commission as well as the statement of the Union Minister. Sir, I feel after having gone through this document that it is a matter which requires our very careful consideration. It is not as if we totally reject the decision, I do not call it a decision, but the opinion of the Union Minister. Nor can we straightforwardly say that we wholeheartedly accept it. Sir, how I view it, is, it is only on certain matters that you can straightforwardly say that it is good to us, we welcome it. On certain matters, we have to reject and on certain other matters, we have to keep an open mind and ask the Government to seek clarification at the hands of the Government of India. Then only we can come to a final decision with regard to some of the matters that are concerned here. Sir, just this morning I read the statement of the Minister for Irrigation, the Maharashtra Mr. Chavan. I thought that would be the first State that would ask for the appointment of a tribunal; the first State that would rebel. Sir, the Hon'ble Minister Sri Chavan has given a very careful statement. He has said—where some clarification is necessary in the decision, he has said, 'let us reserve our final opinion till we get the

clarification from the Government of India.' That is what the Maharashtra Government has said just yesterday. We have also seen how the Andhra Government has reacted. Since according to us, it was very favourable to them, it was certainly expected of them to say straight-away: 'we accept it wholeheartedly.' But they have said: 'under protest we accept it.' Sir, as I said, according to me, there are certain aspects in this on which very careful consideration and clarification is necessary. I am going to explain just now as to what matters clarification is necessary and what are the matters on which it is very unfavourable to us.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Do you mean to say, subject to clarification, we agree?

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—I am not saying anything. I am only saying on certain matters we have to wholeheartedly welcome, on certain matters we should seek clarifications because there is no use in saying that we have to reject. I do not think that it is such a very bad opinion or award of the Centre, and it requires such a bad treatment at our hands.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Why did the Maharashtra Government say so?

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—It is a matter for very careful analysis. Now that I read the report, I think KRISHNA—GODAVARI basins are so large—in the report they say, they extend over an area larger than that of France. They constitute 1/6th of the whole of India. This is a very big basin and I do not separate these two basins—KRISHNA and GODAVARI. While reading the report, they have conceded the view that we have to proceed on the basis that KRISHNA and GODAVARI basins are one, because the areas covered by these two rivers are flooded by these waters. So, this is a very important aspect on which we have to look into from several viewpoints. One thing that gratifies us is, the very principles on which we based our arguments before the Centre was practically conceded by the Gulhati Commission. Sir, according to me, it gives me very great satisfaction to see the Report. That is a permanent document. We have to really be thankful to the Members of the Gulhati Commission for having presented a very fair report and further Sir, if really the Government of India had accepted it straightaway which they ought to have done, according to me, Sir, I think we would have been equally thankful to them also on this occasion. Sir, it is not a disputable matter that Mysore is very backward so far as irrigation facilities are concerned.

Sir, as you were pleased to observe yesterday, we are deficit in foodgrains, whereas the neighbouring State of Andhra is surplus. That is another aspect. Further, the area comprising the present State had been spread over under different Government prior to 1956 and there was no one Government which could have utilised all these waters. The Gulhati Commission also have appreciated this position and they have also said before the States Reorganisation there were so many Governments whose financial resources were limited and therefore no utilisation

(SRI GANJI VEERAPPA)

of waters could be done. They were alive to the situation namely that prior to 1956, there was no one Government that was interested so far as the entire Karnataka Area is concerned, in putting forth any claim for Krishna waters. Since 1956, we know how things have happened. The Gulhati Commission has come into existence and they have come to this decision. On this occasion, we have to be thankful to the officers of the State Governments, the Engineers, who have supplied all this information without which the Gulhati Commission could not have come to this conclusion. We have to be thankful to them for their effort. And nextly, to the Gulhati Commission itself.

Sir, in this we have to look to certain facts comparatively before analysing or going to the question of consideration of the allocation of waters. Sir, it is interesting to note that the drainage basin in Mysore is 43,734 sq. miles—because comparative figures are necessary. Whereas, in Andhra, the relative figure is 21,41 sq. miles; in Maharashtra, it is 6,280 sq. miles under the Krishna basin. It only shows that the drainage basin in Mysore is the largest. And further Sir, these two rivers, KRISHNA and GODAVARI take their birth in the Western ghats. They flow in Maharashtra. Nevertheless, since most of the area in which it flows in Maharashtra is hilly area, they cannot have any scheme for irrigation. So, the Maharashtra Government says that they are unable to make use of those waters for irrigation purposes to the extent it is done in lower regions; why not we utilise the same waters for power generation which is necessary for industrial progress of the State? That is one argument put forth by the Maharashtra Government. This is a matter for consideration whether the growth of foodgrains which is so essential to our country should get precedence and priority over the industrial needs, namely, power generation? The Gulhati Commission have given priority for the needs of the arid regions through which the Krishna and Godavari waters flow in Maharashtra and Andhra. This is the view they have taken. I submit that it is the correct view that they have taken. Nevertheless, the argument put forth by the Andhra Government funnily is, they wonder as to why the Mysore State has joined hands with the Maharashtra! The Andhra Minister says, if really all the schemes put forth by Maharashtra is sanctioned, there will be no water left either to Mysore or to Andhra for irrigation purposes. That is another problem which will be before us and we have to face. Though the Government of India has laid down in this Statement that this diversion of the waters will not be permitted to Maharashtra till the whole thing is done. One thing is rather important: all these disputes between the State Governments with regard to the allocation of waters should not have been there. If really according to recommendation of the Gulhati Commission, they had prepared an integrated plan within six months, as they have stated, because this report was submitted to the Government of India in the month of August 1962, after a period of 7 to 8 months, the Government of India has taken a decision. By

this time, they had ample time and if they had appointed an expert body as per the recommendation of the Gulhati Commission, if they had prepared a master plan and an integrated scheme of getting all the data which they wanted—because Sir, one draw back for the Gulhati Commission was that they had not enough data for them to base their decisions on. It is based on rough figures. They could not get correct figures at all. It may not be correct. So, Sir, according to me, if only the Government of India had taken a decision after the expert body had prepared a master plan, naturally sufficient data and perhaps, naturally the States concerned would not have anything to say against it because their decision would have been based on facts and figures. Only our difficulty is, since the decision is based on surmises and rough figures and imagination, all this trouble is there.

Sir, in para 63, they have clearly stated that :

“ Immediate steps be taken to prepare an integrated plan incorporating the power and irrigation developments proposed by different States in the lower Godavari area and the Polavaram-Vijayawada Link and the Godavari-Pulichintala Link. It should be possible on the basis of the information contained in this report, field reconnaissance and some preliminary surveys to be carried out, to prepare a preliminary report in about six months and establish the feasibility, or otherwise, the scope of the proposed diversions from the Godavari to the Krishna .

As soon as this preliminary Project report has been prepared, final decision can be taken in regard to (i) the scope of the Nagarjunasagar Project in the light of the diversions from the Godavari ; (ii) sanction to or abandonment of the Nagarjuusagar Hydro-electric Project ; and (iii) the scope of the Srisailam Project.”

They have given a clear indication that this can be done after six months, namely, after getting the Master Plan, which they have not done. Sir, on whatever data the Gulhati Commission could get, they have come to a decision which is before us. If you analyse the total availability of waters, according to them, it is 2,270 T.M.C. whether it is based on 86 per cent dependability or 76 per cent dependability is a matter of controversy. Because, when I read the statement of the Union Minister, at one stage it is stated that they could not arrive at any correct figures whether it is 76 per cent or 36 per cent dependability. Yesterday, Sri Anna Rao like me, mistakenly stated that the allocation of water is made on the basis of 76 per cent dependability, or 86 per cent dependability in 1951. When I read the report, it is not on this that the allocation is made. When they have stated 76 per cent dependability, they have said so with reference to certain projects. They have said clearly that dependability is only in respect of certain projects under construction and under contemplation. So, it is not correct to say that the availability of water is made on the

(SRI GANJI VEERAPPA)

basis of this dependability. The total availability is 2,270 TMC. When the Gulhati Commission has accepted that we are entitled for 47½ per cent as our share, then it comes to 1,50 T.M.C. Now, the allotment made is only 600 T.M.C. for Mysore, 400 to Maharashtra and 800 to Andhra Pradesh and the balance left with the Centre is 470 T.M.C. Sir, these are all rough figures. I do not think there can be any accuracy in all these matters. Anyway, they have given these figures. If we analyse, we see that they have not done justice to us. Before we say as to how our requirements of water are not met, let me say that the allocation of 800 TMC.FT. to Andhra is not justifiable. They have definitely stated that water from Godavari River has to be diverted to Krishna, Sir, let us have a picture before us. We are not opposed to the Nagarjunasagar project of First Stage or Second Stage. But, what we say is, for the II and III Stage of Nagarjunsagar, let them make use of Godavari waters and not from Krishna. Sir, for the first stage it is 265 T.M.C. ft. of water that that is used out of Krishna waters. For the other stages let them make use of Godavari waters, though of course, what exactly that would be available from Godavari is not known ; the figures are very rough. As Sri Venkatai Gowda said it is 360 T.M.C. While allocating water to Andhra, Government of India have not taken into consideration the waters Andhra is getting from Godavari. So, we have got our quarrel for this decision. Sir, it is not a question of I win the tail and you win the head. So, they get waters from Krishna and they get waters from Godavari and this allocation of water from Godavari is not at all taken into consideration. That is the fundamental mistake that the Government of India have made in allocating 800 T.M.C. to Andhra. Sir, we cannot forget another aspect with regard to Srisailam project.

If you read the statement of the Union Minister, it says :

“...that in Andhra Pradesh the Srisailam hydro-electric project modified on the basis of the flows required for the sanctioned Nagarjunasagar Project (264 T.M.C.) and taking into account the possibilities of diversion of Godavari waters from Inchampalli and Polavaram and inflows between the Srisailam and the Nagarjunasagar sites.....”

So, this gives us to understand that at the point of Srisailam 264 T.M.C. ft. water must flow because Nagarjunasgar first stage requires that amount of water. And for Nagarjunasgar, they also get Godavari waters. Though it is a matter of calculation, what I suggest is, they must have taken into consideration at least 50 per cent of the waters of Godavari while contributing towards the Nagarjunsagar project. That means, out of 264 T.M.C water there, 50 per cent must be deducted ; that comes to 132 T.M.C. There is an other factor which is the yield between the Srisailam and Nagarjunsagar project. Sir, it is

calculated that the yield is 30 T.M.C. So, it would mean 162 T.M.C. and it ought to be deducted from 264 T.M.C. Then, the remaining water would be only 102 TMC. for which alone they must design their Srisailam project and not beyond that.

Well, Sir, the next portion says :

" It is considered that the total estimated withdrawal of supplies in respect of all these major, medium and minor projects, including the existing projects, during the current, the Fourth and the Fifth Five-Year Plans will not exceed 800 TMC. from the Krishna flows."

Sir, one contradicts the other. If it is 800 TMC. from Krishna alone, it means they have not taken into consideration the 360 TMC. that they get from Godavari. That is a mistake which the Government of India have done in their decision. So, as I was pointing out, the only water that is legally available according to Government of India's decision is 102 TMC. ft. at Srisailam for which alone they have to design the project.

Now, when we read the Statement of the Andhra Minister when a question was asked to him in the Assembly, he has said that they have got clearance to Srisailam. Nobody can say as to what height the dam should be constructed. So, they may be going on to any height. Their ultimate design is that all the extra water they want to divert towards Someswarshile, Sangameshwar up to Pennar of Madras and, perhaps they may say, they must get additional water for drinking purpose. This is an additional advantage which Andhra will be getting, which will be out-of-the-way, if clarification on this matter is not sought. With regard to Srisailam, the matter is not clear. I do not think the Central Government has intentionally done it because it is not contained in the Gulhati Report. If only in the settlement of Krishna waters, that portion which Andhra would get from Godavari is deducted I think we would partially accept it under protest and there would have been some point of agreement. But when they say that they are entitled to 800 T.M.C.Ft. from Krishna in addition to 360 T.M.C.Ft. from Godavari, it creates a problem for us. I am sure if the matter is completely gone through, Andhra would get not less than 1,000 T.M.C.Ft. from Godavari itself. I do not understand why the neighbouring State of Andhra should fight for our waters, when water from Godavari is available in plenty. Perhaps they will have to spend more money for the channels. Let them ask the Central Government to come to their rescue. We do not come in their way but let them not come in the way of our advancement and progress. The Centre has been silent with regard to Godavari waters. I would ask our Government to go to Delhi and get clarification on this. If they modify themselves and say that it was a mistake, and if they take into account the waters from Godavari and say that Andhra will get 800 T.M.C.Ft. inclusive of Godavari flows, then let there be a point of agreement between us.

(SRI GANJI VEERAPPA)

Sir, our requirements are many. We have been given 60 T.M.CFT. provisionally. Let us examine our requirements. It is calculated that so far we have already utilised 300 T.M.CFT. of water upto 1961. We have then before us completed projects as well as projects under completion. Out of whatever is left, 30 T.M.CFT. has to be deducted for industrial purposes and drinking water. Then the balance left would be about 240 T.M.CFT. For our feature projects, we require more than 500 T.M.CFT. of water. For Upper Krishna alone, for all the stages, we require 226 T.M.CFT. This balance would not suffice even for upper Krishna. There are many more schemes under contemplation and for their completion we require 500 T.M.CFT. which we should get morally and legally because we are a backward area. The Government of India should approach the problem from the human point of view also. Let them not deprive Mysore of its legitimate share and at the sametime allow the rich to get richer. I submit that this is a case in which both morally and legally, we stand on firm grounds.

Sir, an argument may be advanced that looking at our past performance we do not deserve more water. Our past performance is not good. We have not utilised even the allocation of funds that were made over to us. We have not utilised the waters so far even with regard to sanctioned schemes. Let us assure the Government of India that we will find funds.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is it a question of linking funds with allocation of waters? Is it a right argument? Rights cannot be determined on the basis of finances immediately available. Rivers are there to be utilised and exploited. Finance would be made available later on.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Past performance should not be taken into consideration. Supposing I do not construct a building on my vacant site, does it mean that my neighbour can criminally trespass into it?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL (Minister for Public Works) —I think the Hon'ble Member is right in referring to the financial aspect. In the report of the Krishna Godavari Commission there is a reference at page 14. They have said New projects should be sanctioned only if men, material and money are available, surplus to the requirements of the projects already undertaken. Therefore, I think it is open to the Hon'ble Members to discuss the financial aspects also.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not say that the Hon'ble Member is not relevant but the determination of rights should not depend upon finance. The question is: what is the legitimate share of Mysore? Finance is not necessarily the controlling factor.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—There are two aspects in the report, as the Hon'ble Minister was pleased to admit. Finance is one of the arguments advanced. Perhaps one of the arguments advanced by our neighbours may be that Mysore could not complete even the projects for which financial allotment has been made and allowed the money to lapse. My claim is that for the schemes of the future in this area, even with the allotment of

only 600 T.M.C.F.T., we require 200 crores. We have to remember that according to the recommendation, we have to complete the projects before the 5th Five-Year Plan, that is, 1976. The legal implications is a different matter. We do require 200 crores even to use the 600 T.M.C.F.T. It is for the Honb'le Members of this House and the Government to think now alone of providing funds and find out ways and means so that all these schemes may be completed.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಆಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 450 T.M.C.ft. ಏರನ್ನು ಕೂಟುರ ನಾಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀವೆನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರಿ?

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—I do not know to what Shri Gopal Gowda is alluding to. I am not aware of it. At that time, some schemes might not have been included or perhaps it was a statement given even before the location of projects. Let us not enter into that controversy. The fact remains that some schemes are there and other schemes could be taken up provided we find sufficient funds. We can assure the Central Government that it may not be very difficult to find funds provided all of us make up our minds and suggest to the Government ways and means of securing the money. One suggestion made was that a cut of 15% may be made in the expenditure of all departments. We can give other suggestions also. We must only make up our minds to find sufficient funds.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Why should we assume things now? If there is a legitimate request from the Mysore Government, why the Planning Commission or any other authority, provide funds.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—I am thankful to the Chair. The Central Government have of course been pleased to admit that we are entitled for a sympathetic consideration. They have stated this: “From the data collected by the Commission, it will be seen that a number of projects started many years back have not been completed. Some of these projects will take several years before they are completed. Even after the completion of the works, considerable time would be required to develop irrigation and to secure benefits”. They further observe: “it is obvious that an immediate review will have to be made of all the development undertaken since 1951 in each State, with a view to ascertain how the construction works could be expedited so as to secure an optimum rate of development in each work”. The Union Irrigation Minister observes “It will be my endeavour that such finances, including foreign exchange and such technical personnel as may be needed, are made available for these projects to enable the early achievement of the benefits in the interest of the development of the region as a whole”.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for tea and will meet after half-an-hour.

The House adjourned for Recess at Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Mr. SPEAKER.—Having regard to the demand, I am inclined to renew my suggestion. I made in the morning. If it is necessary, we will allow the debate for to-morrow also.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—Sir, you may kindly remember that in Maharashtra also they have discussed for three days. Because it is extended for to-morrow also, I may be given some more time to speak.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Not more than 15 minutes.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—I have many points and so I require some more time.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Kindly continue. If I find it necessary to give some more time to the Hon'ble member I will consider.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—Sir, we have to look at this problem having before us the availability of water.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now that the Chief Minister has come, I will repeat what I have said about extending the debate for to-morrow. If it is necessary, I will extend the debate for to-morrow also. Many Members have made a detailed study and let us have the benefit of their advice.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—If it is so, I will certainly have no objection.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—In the matter of allocation, one circumstance, viz., that so far as Mysore is concerned, the one and the only source is Krishna. If our rights in Krishna are denied. Perhaps we will have to wait for centuries for another river to be born in the Western ghats. That is why I said that we will be losing our rights once for all. The case of Andhra is different—they have got the Godavari source, for which no other State has any claim in the neighbourhood. There are no partners for Godavari waters to fight with Andhra. Exclusively Godavari is for them and the water that is available in Godavari is more than 1,000 T.m.cft, which will suffice for all their schemes. This is the one point that the Government of India should be impressed. Even if no water is given from Krishna, Andhra is not going to suffer at all, but our interests suffer. I make a suggestion to the Government to impress upon the Centre that there is no other source for Mysore except Krishna. It is also relevant for me to read a portion from the statement of the Union Minister, wherein he has conceded our claim of more waters.

“The above principles are all right in so far as they go, but great difficulties are likely to arise in the matter of their practical application. Considering, for instance, any allocation on the basis of population, the optimum and economic use of water cannot be achieved solely on this criterion. Purposeful and effective use of water depends primarily on the availability of land resources. Similarly, the cultivable areas within the basin of a State may be large, but their location may be such that they are not within easy command. There is a clear case, however, for scarcity areas to be given a preference provided they are, generally speaking, within easy and economical reach of irrigation. On this ground, Mysore has pressed for their Upper Krishna Stage-II, the

Bhima Irrigation Project and the Bijapur Lift Irrigation Scheme for the scarcity areas in Bijapur and the neighbourhood. I am sure that these schemes will be considered sympathetically after their project reports are available."

The Government of India has practically conceded our demand for waters for all the schemes. When they have conceded indirectly that these schemes are necessary for us and the case for the Mysore deserves better consideration, then it is for them to find water for these schemes. So I request our Government to press two aspects : One is, to take into account the waters from Godavari, Exclude from it 800 t.m.c.ft. : the other aspect is to make available the surplus they have got with them. What they have stated is :

"I am advised by my technical experts that there will still be sizable supplies available in the two river systems to accommodate the requirements in States of suitable irrigation and power projects of the various subsequent plans..."

According to our calculations, 300 t.m.c.ft. of water remain with the Centre. Perhaps they have kept it with them. Once they have conceded our requirements for these projects, I think on the very same ground let us make a request to the Central Government to allocate all the 300 t.m.c.ft. of water to us so that at least our immediate requirements are met. I think that is a point which our Government should make now and press upon the Government of India. Otherwise, we must take recourse to other remedies. Because this is a problem which affects vitally the future progress of the projects. This is a matter on which proper points in an effective manner should be urged before the Central Government.

Another matter before us is that in case our request is not met, what is the remedy ? On this, various suggestions have been made. One is that we must go to the Supreme Court for remedy. On the previous occasion. I have said and it is practically conceded now that the constitution and enactment of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act—Section 11 excludes the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court so far as disputes between States and State are concerned. They have no jurisdiction because jurisdiction is taken away. The other suggestion made is, under Section 3 of the Water Disputes Act, we must approach the Centre for the creation of a tribunal. So far as this is concerned, one defect I notice is, there is no time limit for the Government of India ; somehow I fail to see any provision in this Act, compelling the State Government to constitute a tribunal within an appointed time or a specified time. Negotiations may drag on for a number of years. If according to the statement of the Union Minister, Andhra Government is allowed to go on with two gigantic projects, namely Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar—Srisailam is only a hydro-electric project. Imagine that by the time negotiations stage goes on, power is produced and some industries come up there and some lands are irrigated, they get a right, whether they use it for one year or two years. If a Judge has two

(SRI GANJI VEERAPPA)

pictures, a man asking water for future development and another, rightly or wrongly has utilised waters and created some interests by way of industries or irrigating some land—he will take an enquireable view of the matter and say. “This is the man actually using. After all, it is part of India, why not allow him.” If we allow this state of affairs to continue, it may create prescriptive or riparian rights in those who will be using waters rightly or wrongly. The time factor is very essential. Let the Chief Minister and the P.W.D. Minister engage themselves in this work, go to Delhi and impress upon the Government of India to appreciate their case. The consequences will be severe if our request is not conceded. I am a bit optimistic. If a proper and effective approach is made, we may win our case. Whatever reserves they have, they may give it to us. According to the River Disputes Act, if the Government of India are satisfied that they cannot arrive at any decision by negotiations, acceptable to all States, then the matter will have to go to a tribunal. If within a reasonable time they do not constitute a tribunal, either we can ask for a writ of mandamus or take other legal proceedings. Sri G. V. Gowda was suggesting the River Boards. I may tell him that River Boards have nothing to do with the disposals of disputes, because we know that the constitution of River Board is not for the settlement of disputes in the matter of utilisation of waters between States and States. They come into the picture only when some advice is given by a high Board like the River Board; if that advice is not acceptable, the River Board comes into operation in the preparation of Master Plans and projects. If they tender any advice which is not acceptable, then an arbitrator will be there under the River Boards Act; he will give a decision and that will be final. This is not a case where we can take recourse to the provisions of this Act. Government should take immediate steps because one thing is alarming to us. In their Report they have said :

“It is clear that the Srisailam Project would fit in any scheme and from this point of view, there should be no objection to starting work on the Srisailam Project, the only hydro-electric development left in the lower Krishna area...”

They have a green signal and the Andhra Minister has taken advantage and said that they may go ahead with the project. It is a great danger before us. If we do not take immediate steps, we will not have enough water for any of our projects. I want the Government to take note of their decision with regard to the Srisailam Project.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—You read it completely.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—It reads :

“.....there should be no objection to starting work on the Srisailam Project, the only hydro-electric development left in the lower Krishna area. The scope of the project would, however, have to be reviewed as soon as the preliminary plan mentioned above has been prepared.”

Unfortunately, as I submitted, earlier, what the Gulhati Commission expected was, they must within six months, prepare an integrated scheme and Master Plan getting all data and then take a decision. Unfortunately, in this case, the Government of India did not get the data to prepare the Master Plan. Without any data, they gave a decision, though they had ample time, 8 or 9 months before them.

That is why I said, Sir, this Gulhati Commission report is fair to us. If only they had taken a decision in accordance with this certainly perhaps; we would not have had any quarrel.

4-00 P.M.

So, taking note of all these things, I only impress upon the Government Sir, that this is a problem which affects the very future of the State. If we make use of this 600 T. M. Cft. of water, the potential of the State would only 25 per cent in spite of this. Unless the Government take interest and unless they put up a fight without any fear or favour Sir, the posterity will curse us if we failed to do our duty to the State, when occasion arises perhaps ten years latter, posterity may curse and criticise our action for our omissions and commissions. So, please take all the interest and see that we get justice. I am sure we have the blessing of God and let us go ahead and our mission will be success and that will be in the interest of the State. Thank you Sir,

ಶ್ರೀ. ಮಾರುಳಪ್ಪ (ಕಡೂರು).—ನಾನು, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನನ್ನೆಯ ದಿವಸದಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಪ್ಪಾಡ್‌ಗೂಡಾವರಿ ನಡಿಯ ನೀರಿನ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯು ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಚಚ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಜಾಹೀರಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಬಿಹಾರು. ನಮ್ಮೆ ಮೈನ್ನಾರೂ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಹೀಡಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಏಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆಯೋ, ಯಾವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ, ಏರಾಯಿ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ, ಮೂಲೂ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕೂಡಾ ಯಾವ ಹೀಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಕಂದಾಯಿ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವಿಯೋ, ಯಾವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ದೂರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೂ ನಷ್ಟ ನೀರು ನೋಡಿದ ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಂಥ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ನಿರಿಗಳು ಹರಿಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಂಥ ಭಾಗದ ಜನ ನೂರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಹರಿದು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಗೇ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು. ನಾಗಾಜುಫನ ನಾಗರ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಮ್ಮೆ ನೈಕಿತರು ಆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವರು ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣಾಲಂ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ್ಯೇ ಬುಖಾರಿ ಬೀಠಿಯು ಮದ್ವಾನ್ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತು, ನಮ್ಮೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಜನರು ಎಣ್ಣ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾಗೆಂದು ನಾವು ತಿಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಗಮನ ಕೊಡದೇ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಂದ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದರ ಹಂಡುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮೆ ನೈಕಿತರು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿದು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಗೆದ ಕಾರಣ ಮುಲತಾಯಿ ಮಹ್ಯಕಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾಗೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ನಾವಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನೇರಿ ನಮ್ಮೆ ಹಿತ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವದಕಾಗಿ. 1956ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಂದಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಂದಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಹು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸರಕಾರದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಣಿಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ ತಿಳಿನಾವು ಬಹು ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರ ಸಿಟಿಕಲ್ ಸ್ಟೀಲ್‌ರ್ಯಾಲ್‌ವೈ. ನದಿ ನೀರಿನ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ವಿವಾದ ಎತ್ತುವುದು ಸೆರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ಅಂಧ್ರ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ನಡೆಸುರೂಪು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಮೊನ್ಸೆ ಪ್ರೈಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನೀರಿನ ವಿವಾದದ ಮೂಲಕ ದೇಶ ವಿಭಜಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಲು ನಾವು ತೆಯಾರಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಾರತದ ಒಗ್ಗಳು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗೆ. ಅ ಮೇಲೆ ಜಾತಿ ವಿಷಯ. ಈಗ ಶೈನಾ ದೇಶ ಭಾರತ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಮರುಳಪ್ಪ)

ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಅಕ್ರಮಾಗ ಪಾಡಿದ ಅಕ್ರಮಕಾರರನ್ನು ಹೊಡಿಸೋದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಿಕ್ಕೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೀರು ನಮಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕ್ಕಿಂದು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ನಾವು ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೇಗೆಗುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಎಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಭಾವನೆ ಬಾರದಿರಲ. ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಗ್ಗಳ್ಳನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಿಯನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಪ್ಪಣಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕೂಪ್ಯಾಚೆಯಂಬ್ರಾ ಏಪ್ಪಣಿ ಕಲ್ಪವೇಬಿರ್ ಏರಿಯಾ ಏಪ್ಪಣಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನಿಸಿದರೆ ಶೇಕಡ 45 ರಷ್ಟು ಭಾಗ ನಮಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಗುಳ್ಳಾಟ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

“During the period of shortage of food, the first priority has naturally to be given to increase food production within the shortest possible time on the most economic basis”

ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ತಸ್ವರೂಪ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ನಿಕ್ಕ ಅಭಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಈ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಿ ಅವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಈ ಕ್ಷಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ನೀರು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರಿಂದ ಶೇಕಡ 5.11 ಇಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಇರಿಗೇಣಿದೆ ಅಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಂಥ ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಿ 26 ಪರ್ಸನೆಂಟು ಮತ್ತು 40 ಪರ್ಸನೆಂಟು irrigate ಅಗಿದೆ. All-India basis ಮೀರೆ ಇರಿಗಿರು ನಾಯ್ಯಿಂಡಿದ್ದೆ 24 ಪರ್ಸನೆಂಟು ಅಂತ ಇಷ್ಟಿಕೆಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಿಂಗಳ ನಾಗಾಜುನ ನಾಗರ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಫಸ್ಟ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಚು ನಂಗಪೆಶ್ವರ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ್, ಮತ್ತು ಮದ್ದಾನ್ ಕನಾಲ್, ಇದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 40 ಪರ್ಸನೆಂಟು ಹಿಡಿದು 75 ಪರ್ಸನೆಂಟು ವರಗೆ ಅಗಿದೆಯ್ಯೇ ಅದೇ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಪುನಃ ಪ್ರೌತ್ತಾಪಕ ಕಣಿಷ್ಠದಾರೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯಂಧಾರಾದ್ದಿ ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಪರ್ಸನೆಂಟು. ಅವರು ಈವಾಗರ್ ಆ ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ 40 ರಿಂದ 75 ಪರ್ಸನೆಂಟೆವರಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾಯ್ಯಿ, ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದವರ ಪಾಲಿ ಮನು ಅನು ಪುದು ನನಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು. ಎಲ್ಲ ನೀರನ್ನೇ ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಎಲ್ಲ ನೀರಿಗೆ ಹಾಹಾಕಾರಾರಿದೆ, ಎಲ್ಲ food shortage ಇದೆ. ಏಪ್ಪಣಿ encourage ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆ ಪರ್ಸನೆಂಟೆಬ್ಬೆ ಅಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೌತ್ತಾಪಕವಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಯಥೇಷ್ಟುವಾಗಿ ನೀರಿದೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಯಥೇಷ್ಟುವಾಗಿ ಇರಿಗೇಣಿದೆ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಸರ್ವಾನ್ ಪುದು ಇದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಪುನಃ ಖತ್ತೆಜನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಮನು ಎನ್ನುನ್ನತ್ತದೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರೆಪ್ರೇಸೆಂಟೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಲ್ ನಾಲಾಗಿದೆ ಅಂತ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಡಿದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯ್ಯಿ ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಧೇಶ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವರು, ಶ್ರೀ ದಾತಾರ್ ರವರು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಕರ್ಮಕರ್ತರವರು ಇದ್ದರು, ಈಗ ರೆಡ್ಡಿಯಾವರು ಬಬ್ಬಿರೆ, ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

MR SPEAKER.—We are not discussing the constitution of the Central Government Cabinet; the Hon'ble Member can touch it and not argue.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಮರುಳಪ್ಪ.—ನಮ್ಮ ರೆಪ್ರೇಸೆಂಟೇಷನ್ ನಾಲಾಗಿದೆ ಅನ್ನು ಪುದು ನಾವು ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಅನ್ನು ಪುದು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ನಾಯ್ಯಿ, ಶ್ರೀ ಚಂಗಲರಾಯ ರೆಡ್ಡಿಯಾವರು ಅಂಥ ದವರು ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿತ್ತಾರೆ.

ನಾಯ್ಯಿ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಏಷಯು ನೈಡಿದರೆ ಆಜ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಿಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊನೆಡಿಪೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ಪಾದಿಸಬಾದ ಇರ್ಲ ಒರು ನಿಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಪೋರ್ಚ್ ಮಾಲಕ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಗ್ಗಿ ನಾಗಿನಿತ್ತೇವೇಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಅದು ಅಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಬಾರಾ ಗೇಬ್ ಹಾಕಿಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಮಂದರ್ಮಸಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಗ್ಗಿ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿತ್ತಾರೆ. ರೈಪ್ಪು ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮನಾಯ್ಯಾಯಾವರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ತಪ್ಪೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಇತ್ತೀನ್ “ಹಂದು” ಪ್ರೇರಿಸಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಬಿದಿದೆ ಸೇಲಮ್ಮಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೀಲ್ ಪಾಲ್ಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮದ್ದಾನ್ ನಾಲಾಗಿದೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವರು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವರು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವರು. ಏಕ್ಕುಪಟ್ಟ್ ಅಲ್ಲಿ The project is not feasible ಎಂದು opinion ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರೂ ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಿ

ಹ್ಯಾಂಪರವರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. “ಬನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲ, it will go on ಎಂದು ಏಕನಾಮಿಕಲ್ ಅಳ್ವರಿದ್ದರೂ ನೇಲಮ್ಮಿಗೆ ಸ್ವೀರ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಘಟನಿಕಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜಂಡಿಯಾ ನಕಾರಾದವರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಡೆಗಳ್ಲಿನಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತದೆಯಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರ ಮಂಂಪಿಲಾದಜನ ಬಹಳ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯವರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಜನ ಬಹಳ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯತನವನ್ನು ದುರಸ್ಥೀಗಾಗಿ ವಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಳಿತ್ತೇನ ಗಿರಿಗಳ್ ಅಂದರೆ ಗಂಡನ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಇದೆ ಅಂದಕಾಗಾಯಿತು. ನನಗೆ ಪ್ರಭೇಕಾದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಲೋಕ್ ವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡೆ. ನಮ್ಮಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಬುದ್ಧಿ ವಾಗಿ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಕೊಟ್ಟೀ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಿಂದು ಕಡ್ಡಾ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕಾರಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಾವು ಅವರ ಹೇಳಿ ಆಕ್ಷಣ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ನೋರ್, ಬೇಕಾರಾಗುತ್ತದೆನೋ, ಎಂದು ಅಂದು ಕೊಂಡು ಪರಿಸರಾರದು; ಅವರನ್ನು ಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಬೇಕಿನಿ. ಅದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಬುದ್ಧಿ ವಾಗಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು, ಅವಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರಸ್ಥಿರ ನರವ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ವಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಾವು ಮೀತು ವಾದ ಚಾಚಲ ಸ್ವಫ್ತಭಾವ ದ ವರಾಗಿ ರುಪುವ ದಿಂದ, ಅವರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಗಾಳಿಗಂತಲಗೆ ಬಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ನಾವು ನಾಲಾಯಿಕೆ ಜನ ಎಂದು ಕೋಂಡು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಳ್ಲಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಿದಾಸಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವಳಿಕ್ಕೆ 15 TMC ಎರಾನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಅಂತರೋ ಏನೋ ಹೇಳಿದರು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನ: ಯೋಜನೆ ವಾಡಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಒಳ್ಳೇಸ್ತೀ. ಕುಡಿಯುವಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿವಧಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ಬಾಯಾರಿಕ್ಯಾದವರಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಕುಡಿಯುವಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುವಿಲ್ಲ ಅನ್ನು ವಿವುಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಲಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಎಂದು ಉದಾರತಯಿಂದ ನಾವು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ವಿವುಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೀರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ 450 ಮೈಲ್ಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ, ಅದೇ ಹನ್ನಾರಿನಿಂದ ಕುಡಿಯುವಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ 110 ಮೈಲ್ಗಳ ಅಗ್ನಶ್ವರ, ಹನ್ನಾರ್ ನಡಿಯಿಂದ ಏಕೆ ನೀರು ಕುಡಿಯುವಳಿಲ್ಲ? ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾದರೂ ಏನು? 450 ಮೈಲ್ಗಳ ದೂರವಿರುವ ಕೃಷಾಣದಿನ ನೀರನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನು? ಹನ್ನಾರ್ ನಡಿಯಿಂದ ನೀರು ತಂಡರೆ, ಮಿದಾಸ್ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವ ನೀರು ಸಿಗುವಳಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ನಕಾರಾದವರು ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆ ವಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಅಗಲ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೋ, 1924 ಅಗ್ನಿವೇಂಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಾವೇರಿ ನದಿ ನೀರನ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೋಣ ಪಿನಿದೆ? ಅದರಿಂದ ಏನೆನ್ನು ಖೇಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೋ, ಅಪ್ರಾಗಳನ್ನು 1924 ರಿಂದ ಇಳಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಭಾಗವನ್ನೂ ನಾವು ಉಪಯೋಗ ವಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ, ನಾವು ಉಪಯೋಗ ವಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ ಇರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಭಾಗವೂ ಅವರ್ ಹೇಗೆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ನಿನ್ನ ದಿವರ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವೇಹತರೆಬಿರು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಕಾವೇರಿ ನಡಿಯಿಂದ ಎಪ್ಪು ನೀರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಗೇಡ್ ವಾಡಲು ಅವರ ಇಂಬಿಯುರ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದಾರಂತೆ. ಅಂಗೆ ಅಗ್ನಿವೇಂಟ್ ತಿರಸಾರ್ ವಾಡಿ 19 ಲಕ್ಷ ಚೆಲ್ಲರೆ ಎಕರೆಗೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಬಂದು ಅಗ್ನಿವೇಂಟ್ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದ ನಮ್ಮ ನೀರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಜನ, ಕೃಷಾಣ ನಡಿಯಿಂದ ನೀರನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಳಿತಾತ್ತವೀ? 450 ಮೈಲ್ಗಳ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ನಡಿಯಿಂದ ನೀರನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯುವಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ನಾರ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಅನುಮಾನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಾಗೋನ್ನರ, ಈ ನೀರಿ ನೀರನ್ನೇ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂಬಿದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ನಕಾರಾದವರೆ ಮೊದಲು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯಾದು.

ಮುಕ್ಕಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದವರಿಗೆ 400 T.M.C. ಎರಾನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ನನಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಅವರಿಗೆ irrigation purposeಗೆ ಬೇಕಾರಿಯಾದಿಲ್ಲ ಅವರು electricity produce ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ನ್ನರ ಬೇರೆ method ಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯೋತ್ಸವದಿಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾದುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿ ನಮ್ಮ ನಕಾರಾದವರು ಪ್ರತಿಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಅಂತಲೂ, ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಂದೊಂಬಾನ್ ನಕಾರಾದವರು ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದವರ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವರಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಅಂತಲೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನಕಾರಾದವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ನಕಾರಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಲ್ಹಾನೀಯವಾದ ಎಂಬುದು?

ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಾಣ, ಪ್ರಗೋರ್ಯಾಲ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರವಾಗಿ ನಕಾರಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸರಿಯಾದ ರಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾದಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದೀ ಒಂದು ತೆಸ್ವೇಪಂತ್ರೀ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳಿತಾತ್ತವ್ಯದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ನಕಾರಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಇದ್ದು, ಅವರು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ನಕಾರಾದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಕಾರುಳಪ್ಪ)

ಖಾತೆಗೊಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ; ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ತಡವಾಗಿರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಏರಡಾ-
ಮೂರು ಉದ್ದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರ್ತು ತೆಗೆದ್ದಾರು.

“ New projects should be sanctioned only if men, material and money are available surplus to the requirements of the projects already undertaken.

For instance, Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme costing Rs. 4.5 crores was taken up in 1944 and came into partial operation 14 years later in 1958. Irrigation developed up to 1961 was only 21 per cent; Bhadra Reservoir Scheme costing nearly Rs 36 crores was taken up in 1947 and came into partial operation in 1957. Development up to 1960-61 was only 7 per cent.”

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೇರೆಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಫೋಲಿಟಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ನಕ್ರಮ ವಾಗಿ, ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಹಣ ಭಾನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಹನೆನ್ ಇರಲ ನಮಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಹಕ್ಕುಬಾಧಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ನಮುದ್ದಿಸಿ ಮೊರಕ್ಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಕವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನ ನೀರಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹಾಜಾರಾರ ಪದುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜನ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಕಾರಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅಳಿಲು ಬಂದಾಗ, ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬಂಗಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು ಅವರು, ಅವರು ಹನೆನ್ ತಾಂಗ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕು ತಯಾರಿದಾರೆ ಹೀಗೆನ್ನುವದನ್ನು ನಾಕ್ಕಾರು ಉದ್ದಿಕ್ಕು ತೆಗೆದ್ದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಜನ, ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಮಾತನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ನೇರೆಡಿದೆವು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶವೇವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಅನ್ನು ಪಡನ್ನು; ಅಷ್ಟು ನಿಸಾರ್ವಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ ಒಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ ಜನ ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಆ ಜನ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಶಾಂತತ್ವಾಂದ ನಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆನ್ನು ಪಡನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕವ್ಯ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ನಿರಾರಳಿ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೂ ನರವರ ಪ್ರಯೋತ್ತವನ್ನು ನಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಮಗೆ ನಕ್ರಮ ವಾಗಿ ಬರಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ನೀರಿನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ನಕಾರ ಪ್ರಯೋತ್ತ ಪಡಯಬೇಕು. ಅವರ ಪ್ರಯೋತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಭಯ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಅವರಿಗೆ, ಈ ನಂಸಾಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋತ್ತ ಪ್ರಯೋತ್ತ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇದೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುವರವಾಗಿ, ಜನತ್ಯಾಯ ನಾಯ ಬಧ್ಯವಾದ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕು ಅವರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ತಾಂಗ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕು ನಿಧಿರಿಸ್ತೇವೆ. ಈ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದೆ, ಯಾವ ದಾಳಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಡಾಧರೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಫ್ತೀಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕು ಪ್ರಯೋತ್ತ ಪಡಯಬೇಕು, ಅಂಥ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲ ಎಂದು ಹಾರ್ಡ್‌ಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ನಾವಿ ನೀರಿನ ಹಂಡಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ವಾಗಿರುವದನ್ನು ಉದಾಸೀನವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡರೆ, ನೂರು ಹಂಡ್‌ರು ಇರುವವರೆಗೂ ನಾವು ಕಷ್ಟದಿಂದ ನರಜಿಂಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾಡ್ಲಾ, ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾರಿವರ್ಕ್‌ಲಾ, ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಉದಾಸೀನವೈಕ್ಕೆ, ಉಪೇಕ್ಷಿಗೆ ತಪಿಸಿಯಾದು.

ಆ ರೀತಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ಏನಂತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇಡ್ಡೇನೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಮಾರ್ಗವೇ ಆಗಲ್ಲೀ, ಕೋಚ್‌ ಆಗಲ್ಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವದೇ ಆಗಲ್ಲೀ ಅವರ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಅವರು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವೇಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನರವರ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನು ಪಡನ್ನು ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇಡ್ಡೇನೆ.

ಈಗ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅರಿಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಹೇಳುವದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಕುನಾಲಿನ ಜನಕೆಗೆ ಪನ್ನ ಕಷ್ಟ ಇದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಕುನಾಲಿನ ಜನಕೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ರೂಢಿಪುವದು ಅವರ ಕ್ಷಯಾಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಈ ಜನತ್ಯಾಯ ಅಭಿಪೂರ್ಯ, ಈ ಜನತ್ಯಾಯ ಅಭಿಪೂರ್ಯ ಏನಿದೆ, ಏನೆನ್ನು ಕವ್ಯ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ, ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಸ್ತೂರ್ಯ ಉಬಿದನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಕಂಡರೆ, ನಕಾರ ಹಂಡ್‌ರು ಇರುವವರೆಗೂ ಅವರು ತರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಉತ್ತಮ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ದಯಾವಾದಿ ಅವರ ತಿಳಿಷಳಿಗೆ ತಂದು 45 ನಾಬಿರ

ಎಲ್ಲವನೂ ವಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅದರೆ ದುಡ್ಡಿ ಸಾಲದು. ದುಡ್ಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಬಹಳ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೆ. ನ್ಯಾಯಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೌನ್ಯ ಯ್ಯಾ.ಎಂ.ನಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡ್ಡಿ ಬೆಳಗಾಗಿತ್ತು ಅವರು ಪ್ರೋಕ್ರಿಯೆಬಿಡ್ಡು ನಾಶಪೂರ್ವ ವಾಡಿದರು, ನಾಷ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯು ಜನ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಆ ರೀತ ವಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ. ಅಂದುದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ವಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಪ್ರೋಕ್ರಿಯೆಬಿಡ್ಡು ತೆಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ನೀರಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹರಾಬು ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಅದ್ದು ರಿಂದ ಪ್ರೋಕ್ರಿಯೆಬಿಡ್ಡು ತೆಗೆಯಾವುದು ಬೇಡ, ನಾಷೂ ಈ ನೀರಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹರಾಬು ಹಾಕಬಾರದು? ನ್ಯಾಯಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ವಾಡಿ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು ಯಾವ ವರಿಂದ ದುಡ್ಡಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತೇಕ ದೇಶದ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಯಾವ ದ ರಿಂದ ಅಗ್ನಾತದೆ ಎಂದು ಯೋಜನೆ ವಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಇಂದಿಯಾ ನಕಾರದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಬೇಡ. ಅದು all India policy. ನೀರಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಅನಮುತ್ತಿಜಿದೆ. ಅರೋಗ್ಯಕರವಾದ ವಸ್ತು ಎಂದು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂದುದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ನೀರಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹರಾಬು ಹಾಕಿ ಒಟ್ಟೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹರಾಬು ಹಾಕುವುದು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದರೆ ಶಾರೀ ಶಾರಿಗೆ ಹರಾಬು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೆ, ಎಮ್ಮೆ ದುಡ್ಡಿ ಬಿರುತ್ತದೆ ನೋಡೋಣಿ, ಇಂದೆ ಅನಿತ್ತ ವಾರ್ಗವಳ್ಳ. ದಿಂದು ಬಿರುವುದು ಕಳಬ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅಗ್ನಾವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ವಾಡಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪಾದಾನದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನೀರಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೂಡುವುದಾದರೆ ನಾನೇ ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. (ನಗು!)

[†] Sri S. M. KRISHNA (Maddur).—Sir, Hon'ble Sri Marulappa has very ably expressed the sentiments of many of us on this crucial question. The statement of the Union Minister opens the Pandoras' Box. Many a doubt are strengthened, many an illusion are shattered, many hopes are destroyed. We have time and again drawn the attention of our Government to this very important question.

Unfortunately, the "leave it to me" attitude of the Government of Mysore has not paid any dividends at all. Both inside the House and outside as well, doubts were entertained. Many a time, assurances have been given to this House and to our State that the vital interests

(SRI S. M. KRISHNA)

of Mysore State shall be safeguarded at any cost-Sir, to day, many of us have realised that the vital interests of Mysore are let down once and for all. Only the other day, the Minister in charge of the Public Works Department made a hundred minute speech to this Assembly and he declared that the stand of the Government of Mysore is that it shall not agree to any *ad interim* solution to this problem. An *ad hoc* arrangement will not be in the best interest of one of the warring States nor would it be in the best interest of the nation as well. To-day, the net result of this prolonged deliberation is that the Government of India have after all thought it fit to settle this matter on a temporary basis. Fundamental objective should be that these river water disputes between States should not be perpetuated, should not be prolonged, and this fact has not found favour with the Central Government. Some times, I wonder, Sir, if men in authority in the Centre have given any thought to this problem of this perpetuation, of this river waters dispute. On the one hand lies the interest of India as a whole and on the other lies the interest of individual units. The dispute is not something new. In every federal set-up such disputes are bound to occur and solutions are certainly found. It has happened in Federal States in the world; it has happened in the United States of America and elsewhere. This 'National Emergency' should not come in the way of either aggravating the hardships of one particular State or doing a blessing to another particular State. Now, one happy feature of the statement of the Union Minister is that the 1951 Agreement which has been much publicised by Andhra Pradesh has been given a very decent burial with not many to weep, not many to condone and so far so good. A cut-short letter written by the Government of Mysore, cannot be equivalent to a treaty signed between States. Sometimes, I wonder, whether the theory or the argument that the 1951 Agreement between Madras Maharashtra or any other State is a valid document, is not at all, debatable point and it cannot be argued was put forward by people with any sense of responsibility. Now, while analysing and assessing the statement of the Union Minister, it is very necessary for us to be certain of the alternatives that are before the Government of Mysore. We were very anxiously looking forward to the statement of the Chief Minister by way of reaction to the so-called award. In the statement made to this House yesterday by way of giving a proper and correct lead to the discussion, the Chief Minister was of the opinion that even though we are not satisfied with the conclusions drawn by the Central Government, none the less our interests are not severely hit. If this is the reaction to the award given by the Central Government by the acknowledged Leader of the State, I for one, fail to understand how this award which hits at the very vital interest of a considerable portion of our State could be so lightly treated. I say with all humility and responsibility, Sir, We are not quarrelling over petty things. As the Hon'ble Sri G. V. Gowda put it yesterday that this is a justiciable question, this

has got to be adjudicated upon. The Central Government cannot sit in judgement, cannot sit in adjudication with certain 'built-in' 'prejudices, 'built-in' laws, and 'built-in' favours. After all, the River Water Dispute Act is open to us. It is always open to any aggrieved party. If it is not satisfied with the award, it is always open for any particular State to go for arbitration. What is true between two individuals is also true between two or three neighbouring States. When my right is curtailed over by the executive or by any private individual, I seek redress by going to a Court of Law to establish my right whether it is fundamental or not. Your policy here is in question. All of us in this House and all of us outside feel consciously that our rights are curtailed and that we have not been given a fair deal; so, not only we owe a duty to ourselves, but we also owe a duty to the posterity and we cannot shrink from that responsibility. As rightly pointed out by Sri G. V. Gowda, let us not think in terms of embarrassing either the Andhra Government or the Central Government. We have got to face the question straight and let us find an answer straight also. If we are not satisfied with the award of the Central Government, what prevents us from saying that this is not an award which could be accepted by the Mysore Government? What prevents Mysore to go on for arbitration? I may assure the Government in power to-day, that all of us who have criticised this Government for their various acts of omission and commission—we say and we make a declaration that we are hundred per cent behind this Government as long as the Government is bent upon safeguarding the interests of Mysore. With this in the background, I would like to draw attention to certain of the passages of the award by the Union Minister. The Union Minister's eloquence flows unhurriedly when he says :

"Our mighty rivers do not know State boundaries and the main guiding principle has to be the interests of the region, keeping in view generally the requirements of the scarcity areas, the backward areas and a balanced and integrated development of the region as a whole in the overall interests of the country."

Further, he says :

"While it will be readily agreed that the people in the river valley itself should have their requirements met for the development of irrigation, we cannot afford to be so rigid as to exclude the adjoining areas, which are equally, if not more, deficient in rainfall and water resources.

4-30 P.M.

In such a case, the endeavour has to be to share available supplies for the greatest good of the greatest number."

With this as the criterion, it will be worth our while to analyse the award as such. Many of our friends here have given comparative figures

(SRI S. M. KRISHNA)

of Andhra Pradesh, Maharastra and Mysore State. I would also draw attention to the fact that it would be well to compare two of the warring States, mainly Andhra Pradesh and Mysore State. It has been said and it is an accepted fact also that even the Gulhati Commission Report concedes the point that about 200 T.M.C. of water has been drawn away outside the basin to irrigate about 12 lakh acres of land in Andhra Pradesh alone. Now the net result is that in Andhra Pradesh in certain of the areas like Guntur, Nellore, Krishna and other Districts, nature has been bountiful. Added to that, the free flow of water from Krishna has made that region bountiful also. That region can no longer, by any stretch of imagination or by any standards be classed as scarcity area. Let us compare some of our districts in Mysore State like Bijapur, Belgaum, Raichur, Gulbarga Bidar and Dharwar with that. Even a layman can very easily see to himself that they are areas which are famine stricken, which are areas of scarcity. There is not enough rainfall; people are put to sever hardships. As a matter of fact, Sri Marulappa did put it very rightly when he said that people have not seen water as they should see it. Now, the Union Minister fixes a criterion but when he comes to the question of implementing it, somehow he gives a go-by to this criterion, and he is solely guided by certain political factors and political motives. The Government of India appointed an expert commission. Here is an expert body appointed by the Central Government. It makes a report on the available data, on the available statistics. It has given considerable thought to certain of these problems. And here is a body which sits on top of the experts commission and gives an award which is more or less arbitrary. I question the very authenticity of some of these conclusions that have been drawn by the Central Government. It is also within our knowledge that many members of the Parliament have expressed their doubts as to whether this particulars question has come within the Union Cabinet or not. But non-the-less we are asked to debate on the award given by the Union Minister and now for the past 24 hours, we have been trying to draw the attention of not only the State Government but also the Central Government. There has been considerable bungling on the part of the Mysore Government. We have to be true to ourselves. Governments in the past have not acted vigilantly, have not acted vigorously in this regard. My friend Sri Ranganath was showing me a letter addressed by the Government of Mysore in 1959 asking for only 693 T. M. C. of water. Now, successive Governments in Mysore State have not had any idea about this Krishna river as a whole. Every Government made a set of suggestions or a set of proposals beyond which they were not able to see, and in this particular point I held the Public Works Department of the Government of Mysore solely responsible. After all, Governments might come and Governments might go, but the Public Works Department of Mysore is there for ever.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಕಾಗದ ಬರದದ್ವೆ 1959ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾಡ ಚನ್ನಬಂಪ್ಪನವರು ಪಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್‌ ಇರಾವೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.....

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—As I could read that letter, it does not say that the claim made by Mysore State is 693 T. M. C. It says that the requirement for the projects under contemplation is so much.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—While coming to this point, let me assure Honourable Member Sri Muckannappa that I am not holding brief for any Congress Minister, past or present. If Mr. Channabasappa is responsible for some of the lapses, certainly he is held responsible and if on the other hand, the present Chief Minister or the former Chief Minister of Mysore is responsible for this lapse, let us tell him or any Congress Minister for that matter. Now the point is that Governments have not been very clear in their minds about how much water for the present projects on hand is needed and how much water is needed for the future projects that we are contemplating. The whole trouble is that the Public Works Department attached to the Government of Mysore, has to bear the responsibility. We have had the assistance of experts, the so called experts should be in a position, if they can be called experts, to orient the Ministers or the Minister in charge, to guide to him and to advise him. If the Public Works Department had only guided the Minister then, and the Ministers to-day, much of the trouble, much of the lapse, could have been easily avoided. Mr. Marulappa did refer to 1959 letter. Mr. Venkatai Gowda gives quite a different interpretation of the demand for 693 T.M.C. of water. The letter is very clear. It says that on all accounts, the needs of Mysore State is only 693 T. M. C. Just imagine if the Central Government had acted on a letter written in 1959, what would have been the fate of Mysore to-day. Fortunately for us, the Central Government put off taking a decision till-to-day. To-day things are rectified a little. At one stage, the Government of Mysore wanted 1,200 T. M. C. for Mysore State; latter, it was amended to say the imperative minimum for MYSORE State needs is about 1050 T.M.C. of water. Yesterday, the Chief Minister said that he would be happy with 800 t.m.c.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Our Chief Minister did not say that, final allocation if it is made, if we get 800 TMC. ft. we will be satisfied. Instead of giving us an allotment of 600 TMC. ft. on an *ad hoc* basis, they might have given us 800 TMC. ft.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Sir, the question still remains, where are we going to get this 200 TMC. ft.? Are we going to get out of the reserve of the Central Government they have made for themselves or are we going to get it out of the portion allotted to Andhra? Why does the Central Government want 30 TMC. ft.? That question still remains. What makes the Central Government think of keeping this 300 TMC. ft. of water for itself without giving it either to Mysore, Maharashtra or to Andhra? The fallacy I am able to see is that the Central Government has not been able to apply its mind and the Central Government has not been able to come to certain logical and reasonable conclusions.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I rise to a point of order, Sir. Can a Member of the State Legislature be found in the Press Gallery ? My friend Sri Gopala Gowda is there, Sir.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—One of the most crucial objections of Mysore and Maharashtra with reference to the Andhra projects is the controversial Srisailam project. Both the Governments of Mysore and Maharashtra have raised serious and responsible objections. This is where the Central Government has let down both the Maharashtra and Mysore States. I have to say this with great restraint Sir. Even though our vital interests are hurt or damaged, none-the-less, I am forced.

†**Sri D. DEVARAJ URS** (Minister for Transport, Housing and Labour).—How do you say that Maharashtra's interests are let down ? They wanted to divert water west-ward. Do you want their interests to be safeguarded ?

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Sir, let us be reasonable at least towards Maharashtra. Let us not tell either Andhra or Maharashtra how they should use their waters in as much as, let us not be told by Andhra and Maharashtra as to how we are going to utilise our waters.

†**Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.**—The point is this; The question of Maharashtra is somewhat totally different from the projects taken by either Mysore or Andhra. Here it is a question of sharing water as it is flowing at present. In the case of Maharashtra it is totally different. It is a complete diversion of waters towards the West, which will not only affect the interest of Mysore but also Andhra Pradesh. So, my friend arguing the case of Maharashtra and sympathising with them indirectly, amounts to saying that we will agree for the diversion of waters. In international law, although I am not a student of International Law and I do claim to have read that much of International Law which is relevant even under international law, they have no right to divert waters to the exclusion of the rights to the riparians beneath.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಂ. ದೇವರಾಜು.—ಹಂಡೆ ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ ಹೇತಗಳಲ್ಲ Sea waterನ್ನು ತಂದು ಪ್ರಯಂಕಿಸುವ ವಾಡ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದ್ದರು.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—That is a different idea.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—The point that I was making with regard to Sri Sailam is this when we lodge protests and objections on Sri Sailam, let us join hands with Maharashtra who also object to Sri Silam. What prevents us from taking into consideration their interests ?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—If people with different interests join hands, it will be an unequal combination. It will not be an equal friendship. It will be something like a combination between a dwarf and the giant. They completely want to divert the water into the Western Ghats and want to make use of the water for purpose of power generation. How can we join hands with them to protect our interests ?

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—To me, it sounds like the non-alignment policy. I always believe in joining hands with people. May be that our interests may clash at a later stage. But let us join them at this stage

and tell the Andhra people that the Sri Sailam project has been a controversial project. Now two things have happened in this. The Gulhati Commission gives line clear for the Sri Sailam project provided Godavari waters are diverted into Krishna basin. But the Central Government has also given clearance to Sri Sailam project. Sri Sailam, by now everybody knows, is a power project. Now, where the interests of Mysore State and how the interest of Mysore State come to suffer on account of Sri Sailam is one of the most important points of issues with reference to the sharing of Krishna Waters. It has been said and even the Chief Minister did make the point very clear yesterday that under no circumstance can Andhra be permitted to go ahead with Sri Sailam without an assurance from Andhra that they are going to divert Godavari waters into Krishna. That means a question of considerable expenditure. The Gulhati Commission at a particular point makes reference to the colossal amount that we have to spend in order to divert waters from Godavari into Krishna. At one stage the Government has to spend 40 crores on the link canals and at another stage also they have to spend another 40 crores. Now the point of the Andhra Pradesh as I understand is this whether the Andhra Government is ready today to give an assurance to the Mysore Government or the Central Government that they are going to divert Godavari waters into Krishna. This point is by no means clear so far. They are keeping mum on that point. They are silent on that point. Nor is the Central Government willing to force the Andhra Government to accede to this Demand. Even without getting clearance for their projects, the Andhra Pradesh was so adamant, and unreasonable as to go ahead with Sri Sailam project. We can very well measure the Party with which we are trying to get our rights reasonably settled. Now this aspect has got to be taken into consideration. This will make it clear to us that the men or the State which makes the loudest noise, seems to be walking away with lion's share of Krishna waters. If we had known it a little earlier, we could also proceed on same lines. We have also men with us who can be talking and talking, day in and day out. We would send Sri H. M. Channabasappa to talk.

So, Sir, I do not know why Mysore Government did stay under the illusion that after all the sweet reasonableness profounded by the Chief Minister of Mysore would prevail and that we were trying to woo the Central Government, what we were trying to curry favour of the Central Government and that we were trying to beg the Central Government. But, the Central Government would not move through such attitude. The Central Government can understand only strength. The Party should be strong. The Congress Party should not have any dissensions within themselves. The Central Government can understand where the opposition is equally strong. Just at a glance, we can analyse that wherever the opposition is strong. The Central Government is very kind towards them. If the D.M.K. is strong in Madras State, the Central Government comes to their rescue. If the Akali Dal is strong in the Punjab, the Central Government comes to the rescue of Punjab. If the Communist opposition is strong in the West Bengal, the Central

(SRI S. M. KRISHNA)

Government comes to the rescue of West Bengal Government. So, Sir, we are not strong here nor my friend Mr. Muckannappa has been able to usher in a new political party with a vigour that is needed. So, here, in Mysore State, the sole responsibility has been resting with the 139 strong Congress Party.

An HON'BLE MEMBER.—What about your opposition party ?

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Sir, if the Krishna-Godavari waters problem has come on the floor of the House, it is because of the initiative of the Opposition in this State. Sir, the appeal I make to the Congress Party is, party interest should not be paramount when the interest of the State is concerned. I think it is time that some of you should cross the floor and join the ranks of the Opposition so that we may impress upon the Central Government that if they are not going to heed to our reasonable minimum demands, then, the consequences will be not very pleasant. And we can assure the Congress friends that if a P.S.P Government or if a Coalition Government were to be in Mysore State, we will not be under the mercy of any party or any Government. We will be there to fight and fight to the finish. This is an offer which I make and this is always open to such of those enlightened congressmen ; if the call of patriotism would rise, then, I would be pleased.

Sir, our Chief Minister has been magnanimous. The other day he said that he has absolutely no objection to give 15 T. M. C. ft. water to Madras for drinking purpose. He also made a statement that "regardless of the interest of Mysore State, if somebody asks for water, I will not be a man who will say "No" to them" Some of us were quite convinced and we thought that only 15 T.M.C. ft. would be diverted to Madras State and there would not be much which hurts the Mysore State. But, one factor I am afraid, has not been taken into consideration and that is, some motive behind the request of Madras State for Krishna waters. It is not as if Krishna water is so sweet and Madras people would not be happy if they do not drink Krishna water. In 1924 in the composite Madras State, when this question came up, the Andhra Pradesh group rose as one man against the Rajaji Ministry. I do not think that Madras State would ask for Krishna waters for nothing. Just consider the percentage of water that is going to evaporate when we run the water for 450 miles from Krishna. Has anybody taken this into consideration ? Further: Sir, on Pennar the Andhra Pradesh Government have contemplated a scheme for impounding about 116 or 130 T. M. C. ft. water. Sir, the total quantity of water available in Pennar is only 40 T. M. C. ft. Now, where is the necessity for Andhra Pradesh Government to contemplate the construction of a reservoir which can impound about 130 T. M. C. ft. of water ? Where does the Andhra Pradesh Government expect water into that ? The only reasonable argument that I could advance is, from the Srisailam project they want to divert water to this reservoir on Pennar. If this is going to be the ultimate motive of the Andhra Pradesh Government and this has been

supported to a considerable extent by the Madras Government also, I learn, the Madras Government's interest is that Krishna Water can be led to Chengalput and Chegalput people would be happy Sir, the whole thing sounds like a riddle and the consequences of this hidden hand would not be seen for some time to come. If I can analyse it, the point comes to this. The Andhra Pradesh Government has got all the necessary assistance; they have made financial allocation in the present year's budget as well as in the Third Five-year Plan for Srisailam, Nagarjunasagar Second Stage and so many other projects. The rate at which the Andhra Pradesh Government is going on, I think, they are going to complete some of these projects in about a decade's time. When it is complete, they will be given the green signal. Mysore would not have spent the moneys allotted under the Third Plan or Mysore will not be able to use all the waters that is guaranteed by the Central Government to Mysore State in the next 15 years. This has happened in the Tungabhadra area. We know that for about 2 lakhs acres in Krishna delta and 2 lakhs acres in Kurnool—Kuddapah water was overdrawn and to-day with the passing of time the overdrawing of the Andhra Pradesh has given them some sort of prescriptive right and that has been ratified by the Gulhati Commission. The same thing is going to be repeated even with reference to Srisailam if we are not on our guard today. This point will have to be driven home to the Central Government.

The Central Government has a tremendous responsibility in this matter. In the interest of not only our State but also in the larger-interest of India also, this dispute has got to be settled, if not today, at least in the next few months. If, on the other hand, the Central Government does not want to make-up its mind in a forthright manner, the consequences are fraught with the gravest danger. Here, the responsibility of all us, as nationals of India comes in very much. It is unfortunate that the Krishna-Godavari dispute should come at a time when the integrity of India is threatened by extraneous forces. It is only this which restrains our feelings on this question. It is only this unfortunate happening that has to a considerable extent mellowed our protests, but it is not going to be long. If the Krishna-Godavari dispute at any stage comes to endanger national interests, Mysoreans would be the first to sacrifice ; on the other hand if Mysoreans are to be made the scapegoats in the name of National Emergency, I warn the Government of Mysore not to walk into the trap set by Andhra Pradesh and other interested parties. Thank you.

5-00 P.M.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Before any Hon'ble Member speaks I would like to clarify a point, with the permission of the Chair. The previous speaker made reference to a letter at page 102. I am afraid he has not quoted it properly. It is not the Government of Mysore that asked for 692 TMCF of water. The Mysore Government referred to a note

(SRI D. DEVARAJ URS)

prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission, a copy of which was sent to us. Commenting on that note, we said that even according to the note, which has taken into account the projects in this State, 692 TMCFT of water has been permitted to us, whereas the actual allocation made was only 498.1 TMCFT. If only Hon'ble Members would read the whole letter together, the impression that we asked for just 692 TMCFT would be found to be incorrect. We only put an argument on the basis of the note prepared by CWPC and it would not be correct to say that the P. W. D. of this State has misguided the Government of Mysore. They have done their best to put forward the case of Mysore.

ಎರಡನ್ನುದಾಗಿ, ಗುರ್ತಾಟ ಕುಪನ್ನಿನವರು ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಗೋದಾವರಿ ನೀರಿನ ಹಂಡಿಕೆ ಏಷಯು ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಗೋದಾವರ ನದಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಚಾರಲ್ಪನ್ನು. ಹೂಡೆದು, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಚಾನಲ್ಪನ್ನಿಗೂ 40 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪತಯು ಬಹುಮಾಡಿ, ಆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಕಷ್ಟ ನಿರ್ವಿಗೆ ತಂದು, ಅದರಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 300 thousand million cubic feet ನೀರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪದ್ದು.

ಇದರ ಹೇಗೆ ಈ ಎರಡು ನದಿಗೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ನಕಾರ ದವರು ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಪನು ಪರದಿಮಿತು ಒಷಿಸಿದ್ದಾ ಹೇಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಗುಲಾಂಗಿ ಕುವಣಿನವರು ಒಷಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರ್ಥಾದ್ದು. ಅದು ಎರಡನೇ ಸ್ವೇಜು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರೆ ನಮಗೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ನಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಬಿರಬೇಕುದಾಂತ 1050 TMC ಎರನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೆನ್ನೇ ನಮಗೆ ಕೇವಲ 600 TMC ನೀರನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಅಂಥದವರಿಗೆ 800 TMC ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಮಹಾರಾಜು ಕೇವಲ 400 TMC ಕೊಟ್ಟಿವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ: ಹೇಗೆ ಒಷಿಸ್ತು 1,800 TMC ವಾಳಿನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಂಚುವಾಗ ಹೊದುನೆನ್ನ ದಾಗಿ, ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಅಂದರೆ 1050 TMC ನೀರನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಹಂಡೆನ್ನೇ ಅಂಥ ನಕಾರದವರು ನಾಗಾಷಣ್ಯನ ಸಾಗರ ಪೂರ್ಣಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ತೈಲಪು ಪೂರ್ಣಕ್ಕನ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ; ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅಂದಿರುವರು ಪರಿಫರ್ಮಿಕೆಂದು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಹತ ಚನ್ನ ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಿರ್ಭಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾವು ಉಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಈ ಧಾನ್ಯ ನಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. 1951 ರ ಅಗ್ರಿಪ್ರೇಣಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವಾರು ನಕಾರ ಒಷಿಸ್ತು. ಅದು ಅಗ್ರಿಪ್ರೇಣಿ ಹೆಂಡೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಸೇರಿದಂತ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ನಮ್ಮೇಕ್ಕಾನಿಂದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾವರೂ ಏನು ಅಂದರೆ ಹೊದುನೆನ್ನ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪೂರ್ಣಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕು ಅನ್ನು ಪುಡು; ಇದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಜೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡ ಪುಡಿಕ್ಕ ಕರೆದಂತ ನಢಿ ಅಬ್ಬ. ಅದರೆ ಅವಾಗ ನಾಕಾರಾಚ್ಚಿ ಆಳಿಕ್ಕಿಂದ ಅಳ್ಳಿದ್ದೆನೆ, ಅಳ್ಳುದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಅಳ್ಳಕ್ಕೇ ತೀವ್ರಾಂವಾನನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಅದ್ದಿರಿಂದ ಅದು ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಡಿಗೆ ಅಗ್ರಿಪ್ರೇಣಿ ಹೇಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಅದು ಯಾವ ದ್ವಿಷಿ, ಯಾಂದು ಕೂಡ ಬಹುಂಧ ಎಂಬಂದೀಗೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಅದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀನ್ ದಿವಸ, 10-12 ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದ ಹೆಲ್ಲೂ, ಅ ಅಗ್ರಿಪ್ರೇಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ತನಕ ಅಂಥ ನಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಕಲಪವು, ನಾದಿಂಬಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕ್ಕು ಅದನ್ನು ನಾದಿನಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ: ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನಕಾರದ ಅವಾರ್ತಾನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬಹುಂಧದವನ್ನು ಒಷಿಸ್ತುವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಉಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಗುರ್ತಾಂಗ ವರದಿ ತೀವ್ರಾಂವಾನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು. ಅಂಥ, ನಕಾರದವರು 1951 ನೇ ಅಗ್ರಿಪ್ರೇಣಿ ಪೂರ್ಣ

ఆగిడ. అగ్రముంటా మేల్రయీ ముందిన కెలప కాయుఁగలు, ఆగిచ్చకు, అవను, వూడియీ వాడు త్రైవేందు హేళుత్తారే. నాగాబుఁన సాగర క్షుడక్కె, సేకెండో స్టేజింగ్ కేంద్ర గ్రేం సగ్సర్ కోష్టుడే, ఈ విషయదల్లి యావ ఏధవాదు తోఁదరే జల్లు అంత హేళువద రల్లుడే. నాగాజు సాగర పూజెస్కున్న సల్లిసిద పక్కదల్లి ఆగ తానే హుషిద మాగువిగే బెళ్లయిల అవకాశ కొడదంతాగుత్తదే; ఆద్దరింద త తితు బెళ్లయిబ్రకొదరే ఎరదనయి స్టేజు ఆగరేట్టర్, జల్లుడే హేళుదరే అదన్ను కేంద్ర సకారరక్ట బహిసు త్రైవే ఎందు అంధు సకారఁదవరఁ హేళుత్తారే.

త్రైళ్లులదే ఉచారదల్లు తోందరేయిల్ల ఎందు అవరు దేళుత్తారే. అంధుదవరిగే ఈ ఆపాటుఁ ఉన కొలువాగిరి 1951ర అగ్రముంటా null మాడిమ్మ స్వాయివాగిద. గేలొదా వరి నిరు క్షుప్పుకోందు హుషు నిరు పటయిబకుదు ఎందు జత్తాది జత్తాది విషయి: గాగి అవరు సంతోషపడుత్తు ఇద్దారే. మాత్రందు కడె జదన్న త్లుదే రీర అగ్రముంటా ప్రకార వినేను బేసోఁ ఆ ఎల్లు వ్యవస్థమాడిదశ్వరే. నాగాబుఁన సాగరద ఎరదనే యోజనే కెలున త్రైళ్లుల పాల్పుచ్చనే కెలున సుగావువాగి నడేయుత్తా జదే, నమిగి తోందర జల్లు ఎందు మాతనాదుత్తా ఇద్దారే. నమిగి సను అన్నపుత్తా జదే ఎందర జలరల్ల యాపుదు సిజ, యాపుదు సుళ్లు ఎన్నుఁ ఇదు ఎందు బుహత్త నమస్య యాగిద. ఇపత్తిని దివస హుషుశారినవరాద నాపు అంధుదవరంత 1951ర అగ్రముంటా ప్రకార నానా కేలుగణన్న మాఁకోందు బిందు కోణ్ణాలతర రూపాయిగఁన్న ఖమ్మ వాగి దొష దొష నిరొవరి యోడుగెగిఁన్న కెళ్లకోందు బరచేకాగిత్తు. ఆ రితి పూడఁ యోవ్వుదన్న నాథన మాడివేవే ఎంబుదన్న సూరేద పక్కదల్ల మొదలు: హేగే బిష్టిఫేఁ రాగియీ జల్లు అల్ల 600 ట.ఎం.సి.ఎఫ్.టి. నిరన్న లుపయేగిసికోందు జవత్తు అనుశుభ గఁన్న కుటుంబాదరే యావ భాగదల్ల క్షుప్పు ను తరియిత్తా జదే. అదర బేసిన, క్యాప్సముంటా ఎష్టు ఇదే, సీరావియాగిరక్కు భూమి ఎష్టు, వాన వాగిరకక్క ఒనపంచ్యే ఎష్టు చుక్కు అల్ల క్షుమిచామరగఁిఁ కెడిఇతక్క భాగ ఎష్టు ఎంబుదన్న ల్లా ఎముకేమాదిద పక్కదల్ల అవరు కోష్టురక్క ఈ 600 ట.ఎం.సి.ఎఫ్.టి. సీరింద ఇను చాదాపుడక్క సాధ్య ఎందు అరోజుకే మాడిదిఁ సాపు సంతోషించు పుదక్క యావ కారణవు జల్లు ఎందు స్వాపువాగి హేళుత్తేనే. బకుఖి: ఏనూ సిక్కుదే జరువుదరింద నచ్చుల్ల హ్లుఁఁ కడె ఒందు గాద హేళుత్తారే, ‘బరీ క్షుగిత కిత్తారే కడగ రేను’ ఎందు. ఆ రితి బుర్కిష్టు జరువుదక్కఁత కత్తారే కిత్తారే కడగ హాకిదరే లక్షణవాగి రుత్తు డే ఎందు ఆగ నమిగి పిశ్చరువశ్శే సాకు ఎందు నమ్మువరు సంతోషపట్ట కాగి కాణిత్తారే. మేనునఱు సకారదవరు మేమోరాయిం కొణ్ణురుపుదరల్ల ఈ రితి హేళుత్తారే.—

“The Krishna basin comprises huge cultivable land potential of about 50 million acres, mostly in the arid Zone which has to be protected from the scourge of famine and scarcity and the total water resources of the Krishna are hardly sufficient for the purpose, and the commands of Nagarjunasagar projects in Andhra Pradesh are not only outside the Krishna basin mostly, but also they are not at all deficient in water resources of their own. The annual rainfall in that region varies from 40 to 45 inches and the irrigation already provided is of the order of 40 to 60 per cent of the available cultivable lands. This is where Andhra Pradesh wants to earmark 80 per cent of the Krishna waters claimed in the so-called 1951 allocation. Out of this, Andhra Pradesh wants to send down to the sea as much as 190 T.M.C. feet of water.”

ఇప్పుతు అంధుదేక్కు హేరిరువ నాగాబుఁన సాగరద బేసునో, కృష్ణానది హేరగే ఇరువుదు అల్లుడే కష్టుచు మిఁ బీఖతక్క ప్రదేశవాగిద. 40-45 ఇంచు మిఁ బీఖత్తద.

(ಶ್ರೀ ದಿ. ಎಂ. ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ)

ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಬೇಸಿನ್ ನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಮ್ಮೆ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಭಾಗಗುಂಬಾದರೋ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ನಾಲ್ಕಿನ ಕ್ಕಾಮು ಬುಕ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಪರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನ ಏಮ್ಪು ತೊಂದರೆಗೆ ಈಡಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವತ್ತನೆ ದಿವಸ 600 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.ಸಿ.ಎಫ್.ಟಿ. ನೀರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ತೇಂದ್ರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇರಿಗೆಂಬುನ್ ಅಂದು ಪರಾರ್ ಹೈಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟೇಲರ್‌ನೇ ಭಾರತನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮುಂತುಗಳೊಂದನೆ ಚೇಷಹಾರ ವಾಡಿದ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕಾಗಿಯೂ ನಮ್ಮೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಕಷ್ಟ್ರೀ ನೀರು ಉಭ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದ್ದು ಏಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬಿಕಳ ತಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿ, ಬಹಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಅರ್ಹಾಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತೀ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ ಏಂದು ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ನಭಯಾಲ್ಪು ಅರ್ಹಾತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದ್ದೇ ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಸಾರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೇಂದ್ರಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಹೇರಾಂದಂತಹಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಏಷಿಯಾಗಳನ್ನು ಏಕದವಾಗಿ ಅಳನುತ್ತಾರೆ.—

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member can refer to them in his argument—there is no necessity to read it.

Sri D. M. SIDDAIAH.—The memorandum is full of facts and statements.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I understand his point very well. He may refer to all the facts.

ಶ್ರೀ ದಿ. ಎಂ. ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ.—ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಏಷಯ ಏಂದರೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾನದಿನೀರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪರ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಕ್ಕೆ, ಮಾಲಸ್ಯಭಾ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನು ಇತರ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಹಾಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಏನೂಂದು ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಇದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನಾಯವಾಗಿ ಧರ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. 1050 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.ಸಿ.ಎಫ್.ಟಿ. ನೀರನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದು ನಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಏಂಬ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಈ ನಭಯಾಲ್ಪು ಒತ್ತಿಬುತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಾತ್ತೇನೆ ಏಕಂದರೆ ಇವತ್ತನೆ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಏಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಹಾಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಏಮ್ಪುಮಣಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಏಂದರೆ.....

"It is seen from the above that in all the four vital factors that influence the development of the valley, Mysore has the largest responsibility to shoulder. *Ipsa factio*, Mysore must be deemed to be the largest share holder for the benefits from the Krishna waters. Further as there is no possibility of diverting waters from any other valley for supplementing the requirements of Krishna basin that lie in the Mysore State, Mysore has to depend entirely on the waters of the Krishna to develop the basin that lies in its territory.

These arid and semi-arid regions require to be specially treated".

ಈ ನಂದಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಗಿಲ್ ರವರು ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಆ ನಮೀತಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೂ ಕೂಡ ಯಾವುದು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಚೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತು ಆ ಕನಾಂಡಕದ ಏಷಯಾಲ್ಪು ಬಹಳ ಅರ್ಹದಾನ ಪ್ರೇರಕವಾದ ವಾತಾ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಿರಬೇಕಾದ ನೀರು ಆ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಗ್ರಾಂಗ್ ಯಾವ ಮಣಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಆ ಪ್ರಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಂದಲ್ಲಿ. ಇವತ್ತನೆ ದಿವಸ ಆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ಸೀತಿಯನ್ನು, ಥೆರೆಜೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕನ್ನುವರು ಬಹಳ ಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಏಷಾರ. ಈಗ ತಾತಾರೂಲಕವಾಗಿ ಅಪ್ಪರ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಮಾಲಪ್ರಭಾ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಕ್ಕು ಗಳಿಗೆ 200 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.ಸಿ.ಎಫ್.ಟಿ. ನೀರೀ ಸಾಕು ಏಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾವು ಆ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಕ್ಕು ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಗೆತ್ತೇವೆ ಏಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು ಅದರೆ ಅಂದ್ರದವರು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಗೆತ್ತು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಏಂದರೆ ಈ ಅವಾದ್ಯೇ ಏಂದ ನಾವು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸು ಬೆದರಲ್ಲ, ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಕೂಡ ನಂತರ ಇಚ್ಛಿಸಿದಿಲ್ಲ ಏಂದು ಹೇಳಿ 1951ರ ಅಗ್ರಿಧ್ಯಂಜ್ಞ ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಏಂದು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತಾ ಯಾವ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜಾರೂಪಿಸಿ ಮುಗಿ

ಪಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಎರಡು ನಡಗಳ ಸೀರಿನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಹಾರಾದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಗುರ್ತಾತ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಈ ನದಿ ಸೀರುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾದ ಫಾಲ್ಕ್ ಅಂಡ ಫಿಂಗರ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿನೆ ಇಳ್ಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ನದಿ ಸೀರಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು

(ಕ್ರಿ. ಐ. ಎಂ. ನಾದ್ಯಾಯ)

ಒಂದು ನಾಯ್ಯ ದೇರೆಕೆಸಿ ಕೊಡಲು ನಹಾಯಾಕವಾಗತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಸಮುತ್ತಿಯವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದೆ ಇರಿಸುತ್ತೇ ರಾಜೀಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ದೇಗೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಒಂದಿಂಬ ಅಂತಹವನ್ನು ತೀಳಿಸಲು ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಏಷಾದವಾಗಿತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ನೇರಿನ ಹಂಡಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಧ್ರದವರಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಕಡವೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರು ಅವರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಈ ರೀತ ನಮಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ವಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ ಏಧಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಮೊರೆ ಗತ್ಯೇತರವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೇಗೆಯವಾಗ ನಾವು ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರು ನಮಗೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಮೊರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ರ ಅದೂದು ಭ್ರಮಯೇ ನರಿ. ನಾವು ಈ ನೇರಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮು ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನೂ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ, ನಮಗೆ ನಾಯ್ಯ ದೊರೆಯೆಂದೂ ನಾವು ಸುಫಿರೋ ಕೋಟಿಕ್ಕಣವರೆಗೆ ಹೊದ್ದಾಗೇ ನಮಗೆ ನಾಯ್ಯ ದೊರೆಕೆತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದೇ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದೇ ವಿಚಾರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡತ್ತೇ ಹಿಂದಾವತ್ತಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದರ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ಗುರ್ತಾಟಿ ಕರುಣಾನ್ನಿ ನೇರುಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು. ಆ ಕರುಣಾನ್ನಿನವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾಶ್ಯವಾದಪ್ಪು ಅಂತ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಶೈಲಿರಣಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ರಿಷ್ಯೇಚನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಈ ಈ ತುರ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಒಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಬಂತು. ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯಗೆ ಆಗಲಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ವರ್ಷಿಸಿತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಳ್ಕು ಪ್ರಭು ಭಿನ್ನಭಿನ್ನ ಪಾರ್ಯಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ, ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಳ ನಮಗ್ಗೆ ಗುರ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಮೇರುವಾನನ್ನು ಗಳಿನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿ, ದೇಶದ ಭದ್ರತೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ತೋಂದರೆಯಾಗಲ್ಲಿ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯಾಗಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ನಹ ಕರಿಸಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಪಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರವರೇ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ನರಿಪತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಗೆಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ದೇಶವಾತ್ಮಕ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ ಮಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರುವಿನವರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಾದ್ರಾಸಿನವರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅಂದ್ರದವರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅತ ಚೊಂಬಾಯಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದವರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೇಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಈ ಮಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದರೆ ಈಗ ಆ ಅಂಧ್ರದವರಿಗೂ ನಮಗೂ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಚಾರ ಬಂದಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಈ ದೇಶವಾತ್ಮಕ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ ವಾನೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮರಿಯುತ್ತಿರ್ಲೇ. ಈ ದೇಶವಾತ್ಮಕ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ ಮಾತ್ರಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳೂ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳೂ ಅನ್ಯಯಿನುವಂತಿರಬೇಕು. ಈ ನದಿಗಳ ನೇರಿನ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾದ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಏಷ್ಟೇ ಶ್ವಾಸ ನೀರು ಬರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾಷ್ಟಿಕಪಾಕವಾಗಿ ಅವರವರೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಅಂದರೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರೆಂಬಿಪ್ರಾರೂ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿ ಯಾನ್ನು ಬರಿ ಮಾತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿದ ಅವರೂ ಈ ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ್ನು ಕಲನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಿಸಿದರೆ ಯಾರಾಜ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿ ಏಷ್ಟೇ ಏಷ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಏಬಿಂದು ತನಗೆ ತಾನೇ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಆ ಅಂಧ್ರದವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಅವಾರ್ಥಿನಿಂದ ಹಿಂಡಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ನಾವು ಈ ಅವಾರ್ಥನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಅವಾರ್ಥ ಅಂತ ನಂಬಿವುದ್ದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದರೆ ನಾವು ಈ ಅವಾರ್ಥಗೆ ನಾಯ್ಯ ನಾಗಾಜುವನ ನಾಗಾರದ ಫ್ರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಂಗ್ ಮಾಗಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ತೈಲ ಪಾಜೆಕ್ಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಯಾರಂಭಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಈಂಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ನೀರು ನಮಗೆ ಪನೇನೂ ನಾಲಿದೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ನಮಗಿನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನೀರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದರೆ ಅ ಪರತನ್ನು ಅನ್ಯಯಿನಿ ನಾವು ಈ ಅವಾರ್ಥನ್ನು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಬಿದಾಗಿ ಅಂಧ್ರರೂ ಈಗ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೇಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಇದೊಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾತು ಒಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮೇಯುದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೇನೇ ಇರಲಿ ಅವರ ಈ ಒಂದು ವರ್ತಣನೆಯಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರುವಿನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ನಾವಾತ್ಮಕ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಠಿಗೆ, ಕ್ರಾಮ ಡಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಡುಗಳನಂತಹ ನಂತರ ನಂತಾಪಗಳಿಲ್ಲ ತೊಳಿಲ ಬಳಿಲುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರುವಿನದವರ ಪಾಜೆನಾದರೂ ಆಗಲ್ಲ—ಅವರಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ನಾಕು. ಇದು ಅವರ ದೇಶ ಪಾಜೆಲ್ಲ! ಈ ನಂದಭಾದರ್ಲ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯ್ಯ ಕರಾಗಿದ ನದಾರ್ಥ ಪಟ್ಟಲರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಬಾ ಪಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದೇನೀಂದರೆ—“ಕಂಟಕ್ಸೆನ್ಸೆಚೆಕ್ ಕಂಟಕ್” ಇತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರು. ಅಂದರೆ ಮೈಸ್ಕ್ ನ್ನು ಮೈಸ್ಕ್ ನಿಂದರೇ ತಗ್ಗಿಯಬೇಕು ಎಂಬಿದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಆ ಹೇಳಿಸಿಯರು ಏಂಬಾಲು ವರ್ವೆ ತಗ್ಗಣನ್ನು ದಾಟ ನಮ್ಮು ಹಂಡಿಸಾತ್ತಿನದ ಪೀಠೆ ಏಳುವಽದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ನಾವೂ ಅವರೂಡನೆಯಾದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಹದರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿದೆ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಡಿಕೊಂಡರೇ ಹೊರತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಅವರನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕ್ರತ್ಯಾಯಿಂದ ಓಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರಲ್ಲ, ಅವರ ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಚೆ ಕೆತ್ತಿಯನ್ನೆ ದುಸಿಲು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ನಾವು ಈ

నావను ఈ రివర్ చోదిన బగ్గె ఒందేరదు వాతాగణను ప్రేశ్బేకేందిదేనే. ఈ రివర్ చోదిన అగ్గెక షిహారవాగి అనేక పత్రికలల్ల అగ్గ రీభివాగణను ఒరేయి రాగిదే. ఆడ్డిరండ ఈ రివర్ చోదిన ఆవశ్యకే మత్తు అదర అనుకులత బగ్గె ఒందేరదు వాతాగణను అదలిసి పుత్తేనే. అందరే ఈ రివర్ చోదిన వాడు ప్రథిరిద ఈ దినస పరేను సంస్కార సంస్కార నగదిగి భన్నా భప్పరుటుగి ఇరువు త్రయ్యే ప్రయోగ అవగాఖను ఒచలాయిసలు కీర్తి సాధారించే ఎంబిదను సలప వాడబుకాదు. ఈ నీరిన కశ్కన్ను లుఖిసి కోస్కలు తేలుపు రాజ్యగాళు ఉదరవచుగి సంబంధక్కు అశేఅంతగణను తేలుపు ఒక్కుదు. యావచూరిగే నీరిన ఆవశ్యకి ఏష్ట్రోఫ్రూతుడే ఎంబిదను ప్రపణే వాడబుకాదు-జీతాది కెలపగణను వాడలు ఈ రివర్ చోదిన వాడచేకేందు వేళలాగిదే. ఇది రిందినపుగి ఆపిష్టిప్రెగ్ హేలీ నాయి తేసిందల్చు యావ తేసిందరేయుల అగ్గపదిలి.

(ಕ್ರೀ. ಎಂ. ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ)

ఎన్నపుదాగి శ్రీ సుబ్రాహ్మణ్యమంతు బుద్ధివంతికేయింద ఈ పూతుగలను అంధ్రద్వారా ముఖ్యమంతు శ్రీ సంజీవరంగ్రథువర బాయిల్ల కోరప్పులువంతే మాడిదార్లారే. అందరే నాగాబుస్తన సాగరద లనే స్తోత్రము కేంపక్క ఏర్పడు ఆ శ్రీశ్రీలపద పూగ్రవాగ్గే ఒరు చేకేందు హేఖుక, ఒందు బుద్ధివంతికే హగ్గా దిర్భతందింద అవరు ఆ కేలప చూడుకి దూరే.

ఆంధ్రప్రదీపంద నమగు బరబేకాద సిరస్ను పెంచుబేకాద ప్రక్కదల్ల, కేంద్ర సకారందచరిగే, నమగు నొయివాగి, ధమవాగి సప్లబేకాద 1,030 T.M. Cft., నీరస్ను కొడచే ఇద్ద ప్రక్కదల్ల, arbitrationగే హోగుతేచే ఎందు స్వప్రదిషభేట. అప్పే అల్ల నము ముఖ్య మంత్రిగాను బహా ఏశాలవాదచ దునస్య ఛువరు, బహా వ్యదు వాగి పూతనాదుత్తారే. అంధ్రద ముఖ్య మంత్రిగాను ఎల్ల మాతుగాన్నా తీపూాణ నుబ్రార్డైయవరంద అడినుక్కాలే. కాగేయే నమ్మ మంత్రిగాలు బహా గుత్తుకర్లా, యువసరా ఆద తీపూాణ ఏర్పాంద పాటిలరు, తీపూాణ నుబ్రార్డైయవరంక పరిస బేకేందు తెలుసుతే నే. అంద మాత్రకే We should not rub the Centre on the wrong side. నాను చూన్చు లఘ్యక్రమాలకూవాగి చూన్చు పట్టికావస్థ చుంత్రిగాల్ల అరికే చూడికొళ్ళుత్తిడ్డేనే.

5-30 P.M.

ಇದು ಬಹಗಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಿಯತವಾದ, ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತವಾದ ಎಷಟು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕಾಂಗೆನ್ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಎಪ್ಪು ವಾತ್ಸಲ್ಯದಿಂದ, ಅಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಎಪ್ಪು ದೂರ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ನದಿಯ ನೀರನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವವರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ, ನಾವು ಸಿಮ್ಮೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇರುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಫಿಫು ತೇಗೆ.

న్యాయవాగి నమగే కృష్ణ-గోదావరి నీరు బరదే ఇంద్రే, నామప్రసాదమంతు, మండపమత్తు ఆ నభియు 208 జన నద్యరూపకాడ రాజీవాచే సున్న కొదుకైపేము ప

మాత్రమై కేంద్ర సాఫరింగ్ తిలినబీకు. ఇదు అత్యగ్తపెందు హేణు మాన్య అధ్యక్షరు ననగే అవకాశచేషించ్చే కి తమిగె వందిని నన్ను పాతన్ను ముగినుత్తోనే.

† Sri S. RAJAGOPAL (KGF).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this official motion; many Hon'ble Members have already given their opinion, and there is something for me also to say.

Sir, the Report which was published last month allocating 600 TMC ft. of water from the Krishna and Godavari Rivers to our State has not satisfied us. When the Hon'ble Chief Minister moved this motion yesterday in this Hon'ble House, he very clearly indicated that unless the Centre furnishes details regarding the modifications proposed by the Andhra Government about the Srisailam, it is impossible for us to accept the present position. This is a very welcome step and we will all unitedly urge the Centre to secure our right. Sir, we should not forget here the very valuable work that is done by the Gulhati Commission. No doubt, not alone our State is dissatisfied, but also the Maharashtra State is dissatisfied. But this Commission has clearly shown where we are, how we are and what we are. The same thing with other State also. The first thing that we have gained from this Report is that the so-called 1951 agreement which was all along being protested against by our State, is no more binding on us. Hence, we have to say that no one should re-open this agreement again. The second point we gain from this Commission's report is, the Commission urged the Maharashtra Government not to divert the river waters towards the Arabian Sea in order to generate power. Thirdly, the statement made by the Hon'ble Union Minister regarding the future allocation of water is to be based on population, catchment area, the area under irrigation and other factors. These are all things clearly in our favour as we understand our position and plan for the future Sir. The question arises here whether we are going to accept this report or not. Sir, I would like to say that we have gained some advantages along with some disadvantages. We will fight until we get our full right. In the meanwhile, we have to plan how best we can go ahead with this. The Commission says due consideration must be given to projects which are already under construction and also those whose survey is completed or likely to be taken up. I would like to ask our Chief Minister as well as his colleague, what will be the number of projects under both these heads—projects completed and those whose survey is completed. They are very few compared to other States. The main problem before us is to take up immediately the work of the Upper Krishna project. For this work to complete, we have to find out necessary funds. Yesterday the Hon'ble Chief Minister invited suggestions to improve our financial position also. Sir, again the problem poses how to find so much money? Here I request the Government to take the Opposition also along with them and find out ways and means, and what best we can do to find funds. Again the problem arises how far we are going to succeed in this manner to find out funds for this work. So, the question arises automatically—cut down the ministry

(SRI S. RAJAGOPAL)

by as much as necessary; review the prohibition policy as much as necessary; and we have to see how best we can get funds by cutting down expenditure from every Department also. These are the important aspects we have to take into consideration to see how best we can succeed and how best we can take action on these lines in order to find the necessary funds for our projects. Sir, I should not be understood to mean that I am trying to propagate any party ideology here or trying to take some political advantage by making these suggestions. I am suggesting no such thing at all and such a motive should not be attached to these suggestions. I am of opinion that every Hon'ble Member of this House including Ministers should have only one point upper most in his mind and that is, how to push through these projects. Automatically this question arises, where have we to find money? Already because of the action of the Central Government, the ordinary man of the State,—the taxpayer is already over-burdened. This is another aspect also we have to keep in mind. So, from where have we to get this required money? I request the Hon'ble Members of this House in all seriousness to think over the problem. Now that New Delhi has given us a green signal to go ahead with our projects, we should not pause. I request this House and the Ministry to give the State the initiative to see what best we have achieved so far, and whatever has been given to us by the Gulhati Commission should not be stopped or curtailed because of lack of funds and other things.

So, Sir somehow we have to see that these things should be carried out and we will fight further until our right is fulfilled and we succeed in our rightful demand. With these words, I thank the Chair for the time given to me.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೌರಾಲ ಗಾಡ (ಶ್ರೀಭರತಳ್ಳ).—ನಾನ್ಯಾಮ್ಯೇ, ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಗೋದಾವರಿ ಸೀರಿಸ ಹಂಡಿಕೆ ವಿಪಯಿಲ್ಪಿ ಗುಲಾಬಾಟ ಅಯ್ಯೋಗದವರು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರಾಗಿರುವ ವರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ತತ್ವಬಳಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಇವರೆಡನ್ನು ನಾವು ಜಡಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನೇಕರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನತಯು ಅಧಿವಾರ್ಯ ವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನೂ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಮಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಾತೀತವಾದುದು ಮಾತ್ರ ರಾಜಕೀಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೇಲೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕೂದು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೂ ಅದರ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು, ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ವಿಪಾದಿದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಿದಿರುತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಎನ್ನಂದರೆ, ಈ ವಿಪಯಿಲ್ಪಿ ಕೊಡ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಿವೆ. ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ದವರು, ರಾಜ್ಯಸರ್ವಾದವರು ಕಣಾಟಕದ ಏರದು ಕೋಟಿ ಮಾನ್ಯವಕ್ತುದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನರ ಭಾವಿ ಹಿತ ವನ್ನು ಅಲಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಸ್ವಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ತತ್ತ್ವಾಲಂಭಿತ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಾತ್ರಿಕಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನಿಜಲಂಗಧಿಸವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವರ ಅನುಯಾಯಿಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಯೋತ್ಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಮ್ಮೆ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಕ್ಕೆನ್ನು ನಾವು ಹಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮರ್ಥರಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಾವು ಗಂಬಲ ಕೂಡಿ, ನಾವು ಪ್ರಾಣಿನಿಂದಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ತ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ನಡೆದದ್ದೇ. ಈ ವಿಪಯಿಲ್ಪಿ ನಾನು ಅವರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ್ಲಿ. ಅವರು ಕಣಾಟಕದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಬಗೆದು ಅಂದ್ರವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕನ್ನು ವಿನಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ)

ಭದರ್ಹ ಪಾರ್ತಿಕುಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂತಾನ ಅವರು ಏಷ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟುವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾಗೆ ಏಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವೆಲ್ಲಿಗೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಅವೇಕ ನಲು ಒಬ್ಬಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಂದ್ರಪರ್ವತ್ಯಾಹಿತ್ಯು ನೀರನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯುತ್ತ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯುತ್ತ ನಾವು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಇದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ನೇರಿಕೆಯಾಯಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವತ್ತನೆ ದಿವಸ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜಗತ್ ಹುಟ್ಟುವೆಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಲದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಮನಸ್ಸುಮಾಡಿ ಕುಳಿತಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಂತಿಕೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯ ಜಟಿಲವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾವುದೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಗಳಿಗಾದಿಂದೆಯಾದ ಮೇರೆ ಕಲಬು ಸಮಯದವರೆಗೆ ಗಡಿ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೊಂಡನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ನಮಸ್ಕರಣ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

MR. SPEAKER.—Why not go into the merits of the case rather than attribute motives to somebody?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಆಗ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ವಿವಾದನಮ್ಮೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಾವು ವಾದ ಮಾಡುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ?

MR. SPEAKER.—Please do not be under that impression.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ನಾನು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದೆನು.

MR. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member is entitled to have his own opinion but he is not entitled to say that, that is the opinion of the House. If that be so, where was the necessity for the discussin of this matter for three days?

SRI S. GOPAL GOWDA.—“All the States concerned agreed that this prolonged controversy should be brought to an end as quickly as possible”.

ಅದುದಿರಿಂದ ಆಗ ನಾವ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇರೆಯೋ ಅವು ಸಫಲವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಏಷ್ಟು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ರಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಧಿಕೃತ ನ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪರಸ್ಪರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ್ಯಾನ್ಯಾತ್ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಂತ್ರಗಳು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ, ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮ, ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಏಲೆಗಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಜನಕೆಗೆ ಸುಖ, ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ, ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಯಾಗುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೀರಿದ್ದು ಹೋಗುವ ಜನಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಜೀವಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಭಿಗ್ರಾಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಜನರ ಹೀಗಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕ್ರಮ, ಇದರ ಮೇರೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ದೇಶಾಂತರ ನೀರನ್ನು ಹಂಡಿವಾಗ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಅಡಿ, ನಮಗೆ ನಾಯಕ ವಾಗಿ ಬಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪಾಲನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿದೆ, ಬೇರೆಯದರೆ ನಾಯಕಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಶಾಲ್ಯ, ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ, ಅನ್ಯೋನಿತೆಯ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಸಹಕರಿಸಬೇಕಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು, ಕ್ರಿಂದಿನ ಮುಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರ್ಜಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಅಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ನಾಯಕ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿಂತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸ್ವಪ್ರಪಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾಮ್ಮಿ, ನಾನು ಯಾರವೇಲೂ ದೋಷಾರ್ಥಿರಾಜಾಂಶ ಮಾಡಲ್ಕೆ ಜೀವಿತ ಮಾಡಲ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಇರುವುದು ಸ್ವಪ್ರಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರಾಗು ಮರಿಯಬಾರದು. ಅಂತಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ವರು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದಿರು. ನಮಗೆ ನೀರು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ತಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇ ಎಂಬುದು ಪಾರ್ತಿಯಾಗುವಾದ ವಿಷಯ. ಶ್ರೀವೀನ್ ಹಂಬೆ ಅಹವೀದ್ ಅವರು ಅಡಿತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವರಾತನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂಬೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಇದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ. ಇದು ಅವಾದ್ ಅಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಅವಾದ್ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವದಕ್ಕಾಗುವಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರಿಗಣನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ನಮಸ್ಕರಣಾದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ರಕ್ಷಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಕಾರ ಬರುವಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಂತಿಕೆ ಒಂದು ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ

ಒಪ್ಪತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವತ್ತನೆ ದಿವಸ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಹ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರ ಹಿಡಿ.ಹಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಹಿ. ಹೆಚ್.ಹಿ.ಹಿ.ನಮ್ಮ ಮಂದಿರ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಮಾಗೆ ಅನುಮಾನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕೃತಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಂಥ ಮಹತ್ವರ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ತಿಳಿನಾವು ದಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರೆ ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪುಕ್ಕತ.

6-00 P.M.

ಅದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಂಬಿಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಷಯ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕಿಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ನಿರ್ವಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಅವು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ, ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರಿನ ಹಂತಕ್ಕಿರು ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಗೆಲ್ಲಾಟಿ ಸಮಾಂತರ್ಯವರು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪಡ್ಡಿ ಅಂತಿಲಂತಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಬಹಳ ಚೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾರಾಗಿದೆ, ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಹುಡುಗಾಟವಾಗಿತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಡ್ಡಿರುಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಸಲಹೆ ಗ್ರಾನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಿದ್ದರ ವಾತ್ತು ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಗ್ಗಿಬಿಡ್ಡರೆ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಿರು. ತ್ರಿದೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ವಿಕಾರ ಹೊಡತಕ್ಕಿಂಧ ವಿಷಯ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಬೇಕು ಅಂದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನದಿ ನೀರನೆ ಮಂಡಲ ರಚನಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಮಾಂತರ್ಯವರು ಮದ್ವಾಸಿಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗೆ ನದಿಮಂಡಳ ಬೇರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅಂಥಿದವರು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಪ್ರೊಸೆರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಹಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನದಿ ಮಂಡಳ ರಚನೆನಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯಿದು ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೂ ನ್ನೆಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಅದರ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲ. ನೀರು ಹಂತುವ ಅಡಿಕಾರ ನದಿ ಮಂಡಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ? ಎಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಾರ್ಚೆಕ್ಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Control Board ಎಂದು ಹಾಡಿದಾಗಿ. ತುಂಗಾ-ಭದ್ರಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಇದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳು ಇರುವುದ ಕ್ಷುಂತ ಮುಚ್ಚುವುದು ಲೇನು ಒಂದು ಎ.ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಸಮಾತ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸ್ವಗತಿಗೇ, ಬದಲಾವಣಿಗೇ, ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೋ-ಆರ್ಡಿನೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ, ಒಬ್ಬರ ಒಕ್ಕೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು, ನೀರಾಯವನ್ನು ವರ್ತಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಗಳು ಸರಕಾರಿ ವಾದರೆ ಒಕ್ಕೆಯಾದಾಯಿತು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದಲೂ ಬಿಂದಿರತಕ್ಕಿಂಥ ಹೀರ್ಫ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಒಬ್ಬರ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬಿರು ವಿಕೋ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ವಿವಾದ ತಡೆಯಿರೇ ಹೋದರೆ, ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ನ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೇನು? ನಾಗಾಬ್ರಿನ ನಾಗರದ ವರದನೇ ಸ್ಪೇಷನ್ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪೂರಂಬ ವಾಡಿಯೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ತಡೆಯತಕ್ಕಿಂಧವರು ಇರಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ನಮಗೆ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕಿಂಧವರು ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಅಂದರೆ, ಇಂಥ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಗಳ ಸಲಹೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ತೀವ್ರಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಪ್ಪುರಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಅದ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.— The House will now rise to meet again to-morrow at 1 P.M.

The House adjourned at Ten Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Wednesday, the 3rd April 1963.